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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1875. NO. 80.

FIRST EDITION.

THE DEUTSCHLAND.

LIST OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

CONDITION OF THE WRECKED VESSEL

Statement of Captain Brickenstein.

FIRST AND SECOND CABIN.

LONDON, December 8.—The following is a complete list of the first and second cabin passengers on the Deutschland:

First cabin, saved—Wilhelm Leick, Cleveland; Carl Meiner, Jr., Bremen. Missing—Julius Grossman, Hamburg.

Second cabin, saved—Anna Petzhold, Theodore Tiedman, George F. Sauer, Hermann Nathan, Edward Stamm, Eliza Stamm, all of New York; Franz Hamm and family, Texas; Adolf Hermann, Cincinnati; Heinrich Schen, America; Alfred Wuttig, Jena, Austria. Missing—O. Lundgren, Sweden; Bertha Funding, New York; Ludwig Hermann, Wurtemburg; Emil Heck, Baden Baden; Procopi Pabaikoff, Russia; Maria Foster Fritzler, Besse Cassel; Barbara Hultenschundt, Henricki Fassbender, Norbbeta Reinkobi, Aurea Badzunis, Birgita Danhorst. The last five were France-can nuns from Salzekalteu and Prussian Westphalia. The list does not include passengers booked to Southampon and whose names are unascertained. The steerage passengers are all unknown yet. The body of Adolph Foerster, of New York, was washed ashore near Margate to-day.

THE STEERAGE.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The agents in this city of the North German Lloyds' Line furnish the following list of steerage passengers saved:

Aurea Margaret Gmoeik and infant, Theodore Mass, Catharina Mulier, Vincenz Sofarick and family, Adolph Foerster, Anton Tichy, Heinrich Nickel and wife, Basetta Reider and child, Catharine Bill, Mary Bassinger, Frederica Luercher, Gustave Nickel, V. Hanser, John Hammerschmidt, H. Michel Luckenbach, John Tonasco, C. Otter, Burkhardt Schaffner, Edward Jacobi, Carl Plutcha, Bernhard Kirn, George Trellert, all of the United States; E. Schuster, Geo. Hoernel, Catharina Schafer and children, Hermann Drewes, August Adolph, Samuel Dorothea, Samuel J. Wilhelm Schroeder, Joseph Hardeck, Jacobine Schwartz and child, Wilhelm Knollelsen, Horunann Merz, Fritz Muller, Johann Gass, George Weiss, Wilhelm Nurge, Carl Schuepel, Wolf Stern, Carl Elling, Maria Steurnagle, Helarich Exner, Johann Jausen, Margaretta Mefsner, Maria Meissner, Jacob Schmitz, Florian Becuri, N. Harnieruick, Nickolous Gross, Franziska Schunn, Frederick Hartel and wife, August Beck and family, Frantz Tremyer, all of Germany; John Geesick and wife, Joseph Bopp, Johann Koster and wife, Osip Kadischill, all of Russia; Henry Haberer, Jacob Weiss, Franz Holy, Franz Chavat, Joseph Churan, Georgine Frank, Moera Sofarik, Franziska Sofarik, Johann Stefka and family, Frederick Eissner and Anna Hubner, all of Austria.

A cable dispatch to the Western Associated Press gives the above list simply as names of steerage passengers, without noting that they were saved or missing. In the agent's list of saved is the name of Adolph Foerster. The Western Associated Press previously announced that Foerster's body was washed ashore near Margate.

CONDITION OF THE WRECK.

LONDON, December 8.—The steamship Deutschland now lies on the west edge of the Kentish Knock, in four fathoms of water. Her stern is about five feet out of water at high tide. Her wood ends have started, but her spars, sails and everything are standing. Her hatches over the cargo are undisturbed, and her deck is dry at low water. The owners of the vessel, together with the agents in London and Captain Brickenstein, went to the wreck to-day.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN BRICKENSTEIN.

LONDON, December 8.—Captain Brickenstein, of the unfortunate steamer Deutschland, who is at Harwich, to-day gave the following particulars of the loss of his vessel:

"We left Bremerhafen Sunday morning, and early the following morning (Monday) encountered a heavy northeast snow storm. The weather was so thick that we found it necessary to throw the lead constantly and to slacken the speed of the vessel. At half-past five o'clock the vessel struck, and shortly afterward commenced thumping very hard. Several vessels passed us quite close, but paid no attention whatever to our signals of distress. I ordered the lifeboats to be got in readiness, and soon had them swung out, but I did not deem it safe to lower them in such a heavy sea. One boat was lowered, against my positive order, and she was almost immediately swamped and six persons who were in were drowned. A tremendous sea swept the decks a few minutes later and washed overboard many of the passengers, who had all previously been provided with life preservers. After this I ordered the passengers to take to the rigging, and some sought safety on the wheelhouse, from which position they were rescued by a tugboat about ten o'clock in the morning."

STATEMENT OF A SURVIVOR.

The following additional particulars of the disaster are gleaned from the statement of a survivor:

"The lead was cast every half hour. We found twenty-four fathoms of water, then seventeen and immediately after struck. The engines were turned at full speed astern, when we instantly lost our propeller. We were then driven further up the bank. The pumps were worked all day, and rockets were fired. The passengers remained in the deck houses until they were driven into the rigging by the sea."

LONDON, December 8.—Twelve corpses, including those of the four nuns, have been brought ashore at Harwich. It is thought that few, if any, bodies remain on the wreck.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SAVED.

The following are saved at Harwich: Blom and Docton, first and second officers; three engineers, a cook and about forty seamen.

The following passengers are also saved: Burkhardt Schaffner, George Weiss, Johann Gass, A. Harsberg, M. Menderling, F. Schultz, I. S. Stange, A. Devries, H. Barlow, O. Brinkmann, C. Behring, H. Mass, J. Fischer, J. Filkin Hadler, A. Drimbe, G. Lagovio, E. Schiller, J. Horstmann, K. Sangoff, J. Moechen, E. Steffens, H. Krumann, H. Claasen, Theodore Mast, J. Begie, Wilhelm Knollelsen, Edward Jacobi, W. Meager Menz, Hermann Merz, C. Otter, Heinrich Bagar, Wallauer, W. Plocck, A. Saul, with wife and child. Carl Elling, J. Kuhl, J. Dreuss, G. Giessich, Joseph Bopp, H. Kister, V. Saffarik, T. Ciuttonin, Johann Stepka, Bernard Kirn, Franz Tremeyen, Franz Chavatt, Josefa Stopka, M. Stepkavo, G. Fruttnett, M. Goover, Joseph Churan, Franz Holy, F. Georgune, Frederick Hartel and wife, M. Metch, J. Schwartz, Catharine Bell, H. Weichmann, F. Neumann, M. Knoffler, D. Feldhers, F. Belmer. H. Erlich, Patriochwig K. Runner, A. Muller, Catharine Schaffer, Inocoany Pacolkoff, Osolp Gadischoff, Ilydepour Maas. The survivors who have been landed at Harwich, it is thought, will number 146.

EFFORTS TO SAVE THE WRECK.

LONDON, December 8.—The *Times* says efforts will be made to save the Deutschland. Both Weser and Channel pilots were on board when the steamer went on the Knock. No definite explanation has yet been given for her deviation from her course, except that a thick snow storm prevailed. The Cunard steamer Siberia takes the Deutschland's mail for the United States.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The School-Girl Murder in Rutland, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., December 8.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Sarah Conklin, the school girl who was murdered at Rutland, brought in a verdict against Frank Rulian. The bloody coat worn by him on the day of the murder has been found and he is said to have made a partial confession. There remains no doubt as to his guilt.

Milwaukee Whisky Trial—Cross-Examination of a Government Witness.

MILWAUKEE, December 8.—The trial of Burback & Reynolds, rectifiers, was continued all day. The prosecution closed their testimony and the defense has just begun with their witnesses. The most important item of the day was the cross-examination of ex-Gauger W. H. Haddis, who has turned State's evidence. The cross-examination he said he had agreed with District Attorney McKenney to turn State's evidence if the two criminal prosecutions pending against him should be discontinued. To this the Government consented. He said he had received money from several rectifiers here to aid them in defrauding the revenue. He received it in this way $5,000. He admitted having wilfully made false affidavits in January, February, March, April and May of this year. He has yet given no names of the parties connected with him.

One hundred workmen were discharged from the Washington Navy Yard yesterday.

Rising Sun Flour
Is the cheapest in the end.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

A very large number of bills were introduced, laid on the table and ordered to be printed, to be referred to the Appropriation Committee, when appointed. Among them were the following:

By Mr. MORTON—To provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the disposition of questions arising therefrom.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To secure depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss.

By Mr. WEST—Amendatory and supplementary of the acts to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, when appointed, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the postal laws as to produce a revenue adaquate to the support of that service. Ordered printed.

A large number of memorials were presented and laid upon the table, to be referred to the appropriate committees when appointed. Among them were the following:

By Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa—From citizens and Congressional districts of Iowa for the repeal of the law requiring two cent stamps on bank checks; also the memorial of Friends of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas on the subject of a Peace Congress of Nations.

By Mr. CHRISTIANCY—For the payment of money, instead of awarding land, to certain soldiers in the late war.

By Mr. WINDOM—From citizens of Wisconsin for the improvement of Fox river and the construction of a canal along the bank of the Wisconsin river from Portage City, Wis., to the Mississippi.

By Mr. OGLESBY—Memorial of the United States Centennial Commission and Centennial Board of Finance for an appropriation of one and a half million dollars. He gave notice that he would ask to have it referred to the Committee on Appropriations, when appointed.

Bills were introduced to be printed and lie upon the table, to be referred hereafter, as follows:

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To remove the legal and political disabilities of all citizens of the United States subject thereto.

By Mr. SPENCER—Granting W. Cornell Jewett and associates charter rights for telegraph ocean cable communication between the Pacific coast of the United States and Asia.

By Mr. McMILLAN—To extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It allows that company ten years additional time to complete the road.

By Mr. BAYARD—Regulating the salaries of Judges of the Court of Claims. It provides that the salaries of these judges shall be $6,000 per annum from and after the passage of the act.

By Mr. INGALLS—For the sale of Block Bab Indian lands in Kansas, conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon United States courts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians.

Mr. INGALLS submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to transmit the report of the commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the Osage Indian Agency, together with the evidence taken by the board and the separate findings of the individual members. Agreed to.

The bill introduced by Senator West to aid the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad, is mainly a copy of the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Railroads February 19th last and recommitted.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

What Leading Journalists Think of It.

[From the New York Times.]

The seventh message of President Grant will be read by the country with general satisfaction. It is calculated to strengthen the confidence of the people of all classes in his possession of the qualities most essential to the head of a National Administration. In its treatment of the great question of the hour—that of finance—the message is at once courageous and prudent. Its suggestions are such as the most mature reflection and the soundest judgment of the business men of the Union will concur in, and at the same time are adequate to the exigencies of a situation that is growing more and more serious. In his treatment of the one foreign question that has given any uneasiness to the public mind, the declarations of the President tend to allay all anxiety that may have arisen, while explaining a policy in every way worthy of the character of the Government and of its position among nations.

[From the New York Herald.]

The annual message sent to Congress yesterday touches upon a great variety of important subjects, and on the greater part of them we are bound to say that it defiles sound, or at least, defensible views. But there is one capital exception; one subject on which the recommendations of the President are sheer folly. It unfortunately happens that the subject on which the President is utterly wrong is the one which he presses with the most vigor and zeal. He is sound on the Cuban question; sound in the main on the most important of the financial questions; sound and admirable on the question of cable monopolies; discreet and even wise on the Mexican question, plain-spoken at least, if not right, on the naturalization question. But on the combined religious and school question, upon which he lays his chief stress and emphasis, he is wild, Quixotic and utterly absurd. This attempt to introduce religion as a controlling element in our national politics, the zeal with which he flings this firebrand and tries to kindle theological animosities for party effect, is the most mischievous and monstrous violation of fitness and propriety ever perpetrated by a President of the United States.

[From the New York Tribune.]

With regard to the school question—and this is after all the feature of the message. It opens and closes with it. It anticipates ex-Speaker Blaine's proposed constitutional amendment, and dwells upon the need of amendments to the Constitution providing that the States shall be required to afford a common school education to every child within their limits; that education shall be made compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after 1890; that no sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in the common schools; and that Church and State shall be declared forever separate and distinct. Some of these propositions are very commendable. They are such as the *Tribune* has invariably approved and urged. So with regard to the question of the taxation of such property, which is ably argued, and about which there can hardly be two opinions among thoughtful and sincere men. But all these are questions which should be considered in the policy of an incoming Administration, and not thrown out as new issues upon which to bid for votes by an Administration just going out. Nothing has occurred, except as mischievous and self-seeking demagogues have raised the questions for their own purposes, within the last year, to bring such issues prominently into politics. President Grant, we may be assured, does not desire, after his career, to array an opposition Congress with any honest purpose of having them settled. It is not uncharitable or unfair to say, under the circumstances, that he must have broached these new issues with the plain and unmistakable purpose of making political capital. There is nothing in this document that would remind anyone of the grave and serious questions that have been treated solemnly in his previous messages—nothing but the currency question, and that is touched, not dwelt upon. The heaviest portions of the message relate to new questions, to questions which have not heretofore been considered, and which there is now no reason for considering as urgent. It is politics—not statesmanship.

[From the New York World.]

The purpose of the President to raise the so-called "school issue" for securing his own third term, which was apparent in his Des Moines speech, is more clearly manifest in the present message, that part of it which proposes the taxation of church property is meant to reinforce the part which proposes a sectarian strife to reconstruct the common school system in the interest of a political party caught and collared and brought to judgment before the whole people for its blunders, its usurpations and its plundering of the people's substance. It will be found that "issues" no more than governments can be made. They grow; and neither the soil nor the atmosphere of this Republic just now promises him the crop he would selfishly harvest. General Grant orders up the school issue as if it were a brigade. The brigade would obey. But the issue does not exist in the condition, the necessities, the desires, or the hatreds of the American people. Their first and great necessities now are honest men in office and an end of the thieves; reform and economy in the public service and an end of a $500,000,000 budget; freedom from Federal usurpations, and home rule in every State; a revenue tariff and an end of protected monopolies; hard money and an end of India-rubber currency and inflation. These are issues which General Grant, if he were a competent statesman, might have forced upon the people. As it is they have been forced upon him and his party, and he and his party will go down under the people's displeasure.

[From the New York Sun.]

Grant is sound on the currency question. He advocates an early return to specie payments, and is in favor of adhering to the present law fixing the initial point of resumption on the first of January, 1879. He asks Congress for further legislation to give full effect to the existing law. We fancy Congress will do nothing of the kind, but after wrangling a long while over it, will join in a deadlock between the two Houses, and thus prepare the way for making this phase of the financial problem a leading issue in the Presidental campaign.

To replenish the vaults of the Treasury, which Grant very much in need of more money, Grant recommends, among other things, a resuscitation of the old impost on tea and coffee. Under the pressure of stern necessity this may possibly be done; but the measure will meet with very strenuous resistance.

This is the longest message Grant ever signed. It is not very interesting reading and we don't believe the people will pay much heed to any of its recommendations which may be regarded as having originates with its author.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The extraordinary pressure upon our space this morning compels us to be very brief in our comments at the moment upon two documents which, perhaps, will need criticism the less because they will be generally read by the readers of the *North American*, and, therefore, intelligently judged. The message of the President, filled as it is with interesting details, will be most studied for its views upon our foreign relations and its suggestions on domestic politics. The extensive and active naval preparations have led the people to fear that serious troubles were impending or that the Administration had determined to espouse the cause of the Cuban revolutionists. The dread in both these respects is removed. General Grant avows us to be in friendly relations with all powers, and reiterates the previous expression of the impossibility of according belligerent rights to the Cuban insurrectionists; and the country, regretting as it does the continuance of so bloody a strife, will, almost without a dissenting voice, commend this action.

* * * * * * *

Nor are the views of the President on domestic policy more open to condemnation. It is possible he overestimates the danger threatened by the growing wealth of religious bodies, yet the startling exhibit of an existence of one thousand millions of untaxed church property will naturally arouse a feeling of uneasiness among those who feel that the country should impose its taxation with equal hand upon all. It is a matter which has already been the subject of earnest discussion in many States, and will be viewed with reawakened interest because of this reference. Whatever may be the public opinion on this question, the President will find no division of sentiment in the Republican ranks upon that other branch of the same subject which he proposes to reach by consitutional amendment, enforcing the maintenance of unsectarian public schools free to all, press and pulpit in every Commonwealth, and debarring public grants of any sort to institutions representing religious or anti-religious sects. That Congress can be prohibited by constitutional amendment a test of intelligence as a qualification for the right of franchise is, we fear, beyond the realms of hope. The Republican party has unmistakably declared itself on the record on this school question, that it will enter into the issues of the next canvass with no chance or possibility of creating any confusion.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Although probably not written with a view to any such dramatic effect, President Grant's penultimate annual message recalls forcibly the Farewell Address of General Washington. Again, over the gap of almost a hundred years, the soldier and statesman stands on the threshhold of a Centennial epoch and offers the result of his observation and experience and thinking to his fellow-citizens.

President Grant very clearly recognizes the great lines which divide the executive from the legistative functions of government, and never either confuses them or oversteps the clear limits of his own province. Especially is this developed in the masterly presentment of the Cuban question; the judicious admonition as to the vital necessity of preserving the integrity of our judicial records, in which the confessed and wholesale frauds in naturalization and claim papers have recently so greatly weakened public faith and confidence; and the well-studied recommendations in the matter of education and the dissociation of Church and State.

While he has, during this Presidency closing about him, General Grant speaks with an impersonal tone and authority which would not be accorded to the suggestions or recommendations of any inmate to be it worded ever so wisely or come it from ever so strong, so eloquent, or so successful a leader of men.

While to some of his suggestions and conclusions we differ, as will others in other points incidental or more material, yet we deem it safe to predict that as a whole the mass of his recommendations which look to the future constitute a body of political doctrine which will be accepted by the people as the platform of the second Centennial era of the Republic, and whose adoption will swing it forward under happy auspices into the second century of its existence.

[From McClure's Philadelphia Times.]

Never did a man more confuse and puzzle friends and foes than does President Grant. His annual message, given in our columns to-day, is full of enigmas when considered in the light of his recent acts. It is sound, sensible and patriotic where it was expected that it would be jesuitical and replete with the plausible mockery that subtle ambition would invent. With the whole navy resurrected, equipped, manned and its implements of death burnished for the flame of battle, to enforce the belligerent rights of Cuba as all supposed, he gives us a chapter on the recognition of *de facto* effect, the most mischievous and monstrous violation of fitness and propriety ever perpetrated by a President of the United States.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The House Standing Committees.

Probabilities as to Their Construction.

Ways and Means to be Anti-Protection.

National Board of Steam Navigation to Meet Soon.

Steamboat Bill of Last Session to be Re-introduced.

No Changes of Importance in Senate Standing Committees.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1875.

House Standing Committees.

It is very probable that the House committees will not be announced until Monday, December 20. There is a disposition to avoid business until after the holidays. It is intimated that Cox will be appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means and Randall of Appropriations. It is understood that some Western hard-money man will be selected for Chairman of Banking and Currency. Holman, of Indiana, will be placed next to Randall on Appropriations. Fernando Wood may get Foreign Affairs. The Ways and Means Committee will, from present indications, be strongly anti-protection. There is a disposition to adjourn the House over from Friday to Tuesday, so as to pass over the regular order of Monday—the introduction of bills—and to give the Speaker time to perfect the committees.

The National Board of Steam Navigation will meet here in a few days to consider what action to take with reference to the Western steamboat interests, and to prevent legislation in favor of various patent appliances to be used on steamers and not absolutely essential to the safety of passengers.

The Steamboat Bill

of last session will again be introduced, and an effort will be made to have it passed.

The Chinese Mission.

The successor to Mr. Avery, late Minister to China, it is learned, has been selected, which puts an end to the competition for that important post. It is believed that the person selected is already in the service. At present there exists an interregnum in the mission, in consequence of the death of Mr. Avery and the absence of Mr. Williams, the Secretary. The latter now in this country. The Chinese mission is claimed by the Pacific coast, as the commercial relations between that section and China are important.

Senate Standing Committees.

The list of the Senate standing Committees will be reported to-morrow. The Democrats have been allowed an increased representation on two committees—Privileges and Election and Pacific Railroads. Eaton, of Connecticut, has been placed on the Foreign Relations, and Key on Post Roads, in place of Andrew Johnson, deceased.

The President's Special Message.

The President will very probably, in his special message, advert to the reasons which caused our extensive naval preparations.

Our Spirited Spanish Correspondence.

The Spanish press, in charging duplicity, have doubtless in view the spirited correspondence, as stated in those dispatches at the time, that took place between the two countries, but which does not appear in the tone of the message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1875.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The caucus meeting of the caucus of Republican Senators this morning to receive the report of the Caucus Committee appointed to revise the standing committees of the Senate. The committee submitted their recommendations as to Republican membership, and said the Democratic caucus had not yet completed their list of places designed for them to fill majority representation was then agreed to. There will be no change of importance in the Republican membership of last session's committees, except that Senator Ransleigh becomes Chairman of the Committee on Patents, in place of Mr. Ferry, deceased. Mr. Windom was second on this committee, but declined the Chairmanship in order to remain at the head of the Committee on Transportation. The committees will be appointed to-morrow. Among the changes of minor importance decided upon by the Republican caucus we've the following: Mr. Sharon, of Nevada, is substituted for Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, on the Committee on Education and Labor, which the vacancy on this committee caused by the death of Senator Ferry, is filled by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, December 8.—Fifty-nine bodies have been recovered from the Swaithe Main Colliery at Barnsley. It is now considered certain that the dead will number between 130 and 140.

EAST INDIAN SQUADRON ORDERED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, December 8.—The vessels ordered from the East Indies to the Mediterranean compose the detached squadron under command of Rear Admiral Lambert, which, according to previous arrangements, was to have remained in East Indian waters until next March. The combined crews number over 3,000 men. On receipt of the new orders the squadron will sail for the Red Sea, and proceed through the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean. This will be the first time that the whole squadron belonging to a foreign power has passed at once through the canal.

LONDON "TIMES" ON GRANT'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, December 8.—The *Times* to-day has a leading editorial on President Grant's message. Referring to the part about Spain and Cuba, the *Times* says: "If Spain cannot suppress the Cuban rebels; if the island must be half ruined while she holds it; if she will not put an end to that institution which is the main source of the disturbance, it would be hard to expect the United States to defer the work of destruction proceed unchecked, merely out of regard to the nominal sovereignty of Spain. Spain is on trial. The limits of her power to restore order will be the limits of her rights."

Marine News.

LONDON, December 8.—Steamships Helvetia, from New York, and Sardinian, from Montreal, arrived out.

MOVILLE, December 8.—The Anglia has arrived with her propeller uninjured. The report that she had lost it was a mistake.

Arrived—Steamship Java, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA.

Moody and Sankey Meetings Yesterday—Meeting of National Council of Union League of America—Suspension of Production in Schuylkill Coal Region.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8. — The weather to-day was again very disagreeable, but the attendance at the noon prayer meeting was very good. The list of requests for prayer was a very long one, including one for a church and Sunday school at Rockaway, for the churches at Pottstown, Pa., and for a large number of churches of New York. During the service Mr. Moody said that they wished to have people come to their meetings for encouragement and consolation, and not for the purpose of looking at them as though they were on exhibition. Mr. Sankey sang the 47th hymn with so much feeling as to bring tears to the eyes of many of those present. Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, in a short address, related the story of a poor woman with a drunken husband, who had come to him for comfort and encouragement. He had given her proper advice and she and her husband had afterward been brought to Christ.

At the depot this evening a congregation largely composed of ladies, about half filled the audience room. After the opening hymn, the venerable President McCosh, of Princeton College, offered prayer. The sermon by Mr. Moody was on "Confessing Christ."

The National Council of the Union League of America were in session in this city to-day, afternoon and evening. General Jas. S. Negley, of Pittsburgh, presided. The principal business transacted was the adoption of a Declaration of Principles, to the following effect: That the credit of the Government at home and abroad must be maintained; that such improvements as shall be most beneficial to commerce and such enactments as may be most productive to labor, should be granted by the Government; that the public schools of the several States should be fostered and protected from encroachment, especially from interference by any sectarian movements; that Church and State shall remain forever free and independent, and that to all citizens of the United States, by whatever name known, shall be accorded the civil rights guaranteed, provided they obey the letter and spirit of the law and support the Government made by the people for the people.

General Daniel Ullman submitted proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States and of the several States in accordance with the spirit of the above, which were adopted.

At a meeting of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, to-day, it was resolved to suspend production from December 15, to January 22. A gentleman who attended the meeting admitted that it had been decided to stop further production absolutely from January 22d until about March 1, or until navigation opened.

POLITICAL.

Arkansas.

INVESTIGATION OF SENATOR DORSEY—PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, December 8.—The Joint Committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to investigate the election of Hon. S. W. Dorsey to the United States Senate, made the following report to the Senate to-night, accompanied by the testimony taken, which was adopted and ordered printed:

Mr. President—The Joint Select Committee appointed to investigate the manner of the election of S. W. Dorsey to a seat in the United States Senate, ask leave to report that they have from time to time examined a large number of witnesses and have, as yet, failed to procure any direct proof that bribery or any corrupt means were used by Mr. Dorsey to secure his election. We therefore present the written evidence of the same witnesses as taken down by our reporter, and ask that it be taken as part of this report and that the committee be discharged from further service.

[Signed] C. E. TOBEY,
Chairman, Joint Committee.

The committee was composed of three members of the Senate and five members of the House, all Democrats but one.

The Senate to-day passed a bill transferring the Blind Institute from this city to Arkadelphia. A bill passed both Houses incorporating the Charity Hospital at Hot Springs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Tennessee, Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Lake region, rising barometer, cooler north and west winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather and occasional light rain or snow on the lower lakes.

The steamers Staté of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, and Holland, from London, have arrived at New York.

The Cathedral of the Holy Cross, one of the largest Catholic churches in this country, was dedicated at Boston yesterday.

The subscribers to the Cincinnati Musical Hall fund last night elected a committee of fifty to carry out the purposes of Mr. Springer's gift.

A Berlin dispatch says the National Liberals in the Reichstag have resolved to consent to the political clauses in the bill amending the penal code.

The Protestant Indian church in the Indian village of Oka, on the Ottawa river, Canada, was on Tuesday completely wrecked by a crowd of French Canadian Roman Catholics.

The ship Golden Fleece, from New York, and the bark W. A. Holcomb, from Boston, have arrived at San Francisco. The bark Conquest, for Philadelphia, has sailed from San Francisco.

The Boynton Packing Company, of Boston, at a meeting of their creditors yesterday, exhibited assets of about $900,000, and liabilities of $512,000. The committee will recommend an extension.

The Vice Chancellor of Cambridge College, England, has announced as the subject of this year's poem, in competition for the Chancellor's medal, "The Centenary of American Independence."

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held in Baltimore yesterday, at which John W. Garrett was unanimously re-elected President.

Great anxiety is felt in San Francisco for the safety of Goodall, Nelson and Packer's steamer Los Angeles, now six days overdue at Victoria, from the former port. A heavy storm has prevailed up the coast. The United States revenue steamer Richard Rush was dispatched yesterday in search of the Los Angeles.

Three men were killed yesterday in the main Centennial building by the fall of a scaffold upon which the were working. Almost immediately thereafter, another scaffold, pendant from the roof, gave way, but the two men on it saved themselves by clinging to a beam, where they remained for some time before they could be reached by their fellow workmen.

Rising Sun Flour
In bags and barrels to-day.

FIRE RECORD.

Paterson, N. J.—$60.000.

PATERSON, N. J., December 8.—Early to-day a fire broke out in the Harmony mill, owned by R. & H. Adams, manufacturers of mosquito netting, and in an hour two brick buildings, each about twenty-five by eighty feet, and four stories high, were burned down, together with the machinery and stock. A new brick building, forty by forty feet, and four stories high, belonging to the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, and filled with silk machinery, was nearly destroyed. A large two story brick building, thirty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet, in the rear, occupied as a machine shop, was likewise destroyed. The loss will amount to $60,000, and is well insured. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

J. Ross Browne died yesterday morning, at his residence in Oakland, Cal.

Sterling, Ahrens & Co., sugar refiners of Baltimore, who failed in August last, have been adjudged bankrupts.

Rev. Dr. William Edward McLaren was yesterday, at Chicago, consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

General V. S. Van Antwerp, of the United States Army, aged sixty-eight years, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, near Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Md.

All the vessels which lately went ashore in the vicinity of the Straits of Mackinaw have been rescued, except the schooner Peru, which will probably be a total loss. The steamer City of Fremont is struggling in the ice in the Sault river, and unless she gets through to-day may have to winter there.

IN BAGS AND BARRELS TO-DAY,
RISING SUN FLOUR!
The superior quality of this Flour has increased the demand.
F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

Strassburger & Joseph,
CLOTHIERS,
161 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Gent's and Children's Fashionable Clothing Ready Made and to order.
No House Can, No House Shall give a Better Article for the
MONEY.

Gent's Overcoats,
$5 to $42.
SUITS.
$7 to $45.
BOYS' SUITS,
$3 to $15.
Boys' Overcoats,
$4 to $12.

THE TRAMP QUESTION.

State Convention at Columbus—How the Evil May be Remedied.

COLUMBUS, December 8.—In answer to the call of the City Council of Lima, a State Convention to consider the "tramp" question was held here to-day. Seventy-eight delegates, representing about twenty-five counties and towns, were present. A number of short addresses were made, the pith of each being that the system of tramping had grown to such an extent as to make it a question of great importance to the people. The general tone of the speeches was that the whole system of tramping was contrary to good morals and should be suppressed; that each county should care for its own poor, and that no able-bodied man who would not work should be allowed to eat the bread of charity. Resolutions were adopted declaring that a large class of persons exist in Ohio who prosper by belonging to the vagrant class and who live by begging; that this is a growing evil that must be eradicated by furnishing employment to this class, of such a character as to make their State unattractive. To this end, the plan of establishing workhouses in all cities and towns sufficiently large to maintain them, is recommended. Additional legislation, by which any district composed of one or more townships may be authorized to erect such houses, or to form a charitable union, is to be asked for; that magistrates be given authority to arrest all vagrants, and upon conviction to commit them to these workhouses, which may at the discretion of the Court be sentenced for petty offenses; that the system of workhouses, to be effective, must extend over the whole State; that the furnishings of workhouses intended for tramps from one point to another is disapproved of; that after workhouses are established private charity to vagrants should entirely cease, and that the proper authorities should be authorized to employ persons committed to workhouses on the public highway, or at other labor outside the workhouse proper. The Convention was earnest and orderly.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1875.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The report submitted at the meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day shows a net profit of the six months of 1875 of $1,752,781. A quarterly dividend of two per cent. was declared. The salaries of all officers and employees in excess of $2,000 per annum were cut on a sliding scale twenty-five to five per cent.

AS TO CLOSING THE ERIE CANAL.

In view of the fact that the Erie Canal may remain open for some time, owing to the fine weather, President Floyd, of the Produce Exchange, to-day sent a request to the Canal Auditor, asking him to keep the water in a few days after the 10th inst., the date of the official closing.

Rising Sun Flour
Draws trade for other goods.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1875.

THE rebels were on all the roads leading to Washington during the war, but they never captured the city until now.

THE very first movement made by the Democratic leaders of the House, after its organization, was a blunder, perpetrated in the interest of a political crime.

GRAVE fears are expressed that Speaker KERR will not be able to endure the burdens of his office. If he is wise, he will often call upon BLAINE to relieve him.

DOES the *Post* desire to be understood as opposing the appropriation of the million and half dollars which the Centennial Commissioners propose to ask from Congress? If so, on what grounds?

THE Springfield *Republican* admits that the House Democrats made a bad beginning on the credentials of Congressman MOREY, of Louisiana. And, it might have added, their last end will be worse than their first.

THE Washington *Chronicle* appears in a new and handsome dress, and in a decidedly improved form. The *Chronicle* is not a sensational paper, nor given to extravagence in any respect, but it is well up with the times and is always reliable and conscientious.

SPEAKER KERR seems to dread the duty which devolves upon him of appointing the standing committees of the House. Notwithstanding this apparent hesitation and trepidation, however, we suspect that the Chairman of the Military Committee will be either an ex-rebel officer or a Northern sympathizer with secession.

A FRENCH paper tells of a negro in one of the French colonies, who, speaking of the advantages of the Christian religion, said: "There was a time when I knew nothing of God or the devil, but now I know and love them both." Judging from the oppugnant character of their professions and practices, the leaders of the Democracy in Congress would seem to have imbibed similar comprehensive predilections.

WITH reference to the contested elections now before the Lower House of Congress, the indications are that the majority will deny justice to the Republicans who want to put Democrats out, and will follow the bent of partisan prejudice in the consideration of contests brought up by Democrats who banker after the seats to which their Republican opponents hold the formal title. "Heads I win; tails you lose."

FROM a careful review of the state of trade at home and abroad the New York *Bulletin* derives the conclusion that we are no worse off than the people of England, Canada or elsewhere. In London, Manchester and far off China, things look quite as gloomy as in the United States. If misery ever loved company, we may at least take to ourselves the consolation that things are generally dull, especially in iron.

THE women of Iowa are quietly preparing for a vigorous movement upon the State Legislature this winter over the proposed woman suffrage amendment. The cause in that State is in the hands of eminently wise and noble wives and mothers, who are seeking to work out their own enfranchisement through the medium of the family circle. They will have many strong friends in the Legislature, and are gaining more every day.

IF THERE be one thing more certain than another, it undoubtedly is that the American people are ready to stand for free public schools and the total disseverance of Church and State. The *Post*, however, denounces the President's recommendation of a constitutional amendment to place these vital issues beyond the pale of controversy, as "an idiotic idea." Of course the line must be drawn somewhere. The *Post* draws it on the side of Vaticanism.

THE election, on Tuesday, of the Republican candidate for Mayor of Louisville, in spite of the almost superhuman exertions of the Democrats to accomplish his defeat, is another gratifying evidence that the epidemic of political folly which last year swept over the country has about spent its force. The Louisville *Commercial*, especially, is deserving of great credit for its gallant and successful fight, made in the face of so many unpromising odds.

THE financial condition of Tennessee is simply disgraceful to the rulers of that State. The State bonds are down to forty-six cents; the bonded debt is $23,000,000 and the floating debt is more than $3,000,000. The interest falling due annually amounts to $1,400,000, for the payment of which no provision whatever is made, and every six months some $700,000 of interest coupons are protested in attestation of the incomparable nature of Democratic honesty and good faith with creditors.

COL. DYER, the United States District Attorney at St. Louis, has invited General BABCOCK to present himself before the United States Court in that city on the 15th instant, when the trial of the crooked whisky cases will be resumed. Unless he avails himself of this opportunity to make the personal explanation he demanded to be allowed to make, and which, he says, will fully establish his "absolute innocence," there will likely be a loud call for a Babcock extinguisher in his case.

THE tabular statement of the total coal tonnage for the year ending November 30th, of the Reading Railroad Company, has just been published. The total number of tons shipped over the road was 5,505,454.16. The heaviest shipment for any one week during the year was 206,402.09 tons. The first week of the company's year just closed the shipments were virtually at a standstill, only 9,644.16 tons going over the rails. From that time on, until the middle of June, the weekly shipments averaged about 30,000 tons.

REV. DR. W. E. MCLAREN, formerly a resident of this city, the new Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, was consecrated at Chicago yesterday. A very large representation of the clergy from the Illinois and other dioceses was present, and a strong delegation of the former Cleveland parishioners of the Bishop was also in attendance. The Bishops of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana and Colorado participated in the impressive ceremonies.

COLORADO, now the the third bullion producing section of the country, bids fair within a few years to become the first. It is estimated that the yield of gold and silver this year will fall but little short of $7,000,000, as against $5,342,000 in 1874, and every succeeding year will probably show an equal or greater increase, there being a steady influx of population, an increase of lodes worked and of ore produced, while the milling facilities for extracting the precious metals have been and are being steadily enlarged.

CONGRESS will shortly be asked to appropriate one and a half million dollars to the Centennial, and the fact that this sum will be sufficient to complete the work of preparation for the Exposition should of itself form an argument strong enough to induce that body to grant the appropriation. The great enterprise has now arrived at a point which, with this comparatively small amount of aid from the Government, insures a grand success. The splendid project has been pushed thus far by the help of the people alone. The time has now arrived when the National Government may wisely and justly assist to carry it out to august completion.

THE intelligent New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* indorses the opinion lately expressed in these columns that the possessions of WILLIAM B. ASTOR did not amount to anything like the popular estimate. He states that the decline in New York real estate during the past five or six years was one of the worst troubles of ASTOR's old age. This distress not uncommonly visits the possessor of great wealth. His father was, it is said, tormented by the fear of poverty, and GOLDSMITH, in the "Citizen of the World," when speaking of human suffering, offers the following remark: "Disappointed love makes the misery of youth; disappointed ambition that of manhood, and successful avarice that of old age."

THE Philadelphia *North American* anticipates great results from the utilization of the natural gas of this region in the manufacture of iron. The only question is as to how long the supply will last. It would seem, however, that if, after centuries of flow in India and Persia, the gaseous streams there remain as constant as at first, the fair probabilities are that our own supplies will be equally continuous. The *North American* says:

> "If it flows as it has done and is doing, and as the firms who have made this expenditure believe it will continue to do, then certainly a new leaf is turned in the industry of the State, the nation and the world; and we who have so long labored to gain a part of the business of the country may anticipate gaining very much more than has ever been dreamed of."

THE Brooklyn *Argus*—a Democratic paper—states, editorially, that when TWEED was transferred from Blackwell's Island to Ludlow street jail, he gave his pals notice that before he would suffer another sentence, he would turn State's evidence. He informed them that his case must be made theirs, or they would take his place. And the New York *Herald* throws out the significant intimation that the members of the Tammany Society are bound by a secret oath to help and protect each other under all circumstances. Governor TILDEN is a Tammany magnate, and it is also well known that in the halcyon days of the Boss, the personal and political relations between the two were of quite an intimate character. In view of these facts the non-arrest of the Sheriff, Warden and Jailor appears a culpability reflecting a participation in the conspiracy by some who are now high in authority in New York city and State.

And, *apropos* of TWEED's "escape," a New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, whom that paper editorially vouches for as "trustworthy," makes some interesting revelations concerning the true inwardness of the matter, and of the umbilical cord which links the great "reform" Governor and the champion thief of the age together. This correspondent does not believe that TWEED has left the country. He says:

> The stories that the telegraph will flash to you of mysterious tugs in the rivers, of special engines being chartered, and the appearance of suspicious crafts off Long Island, are all a part of a cleverly arranged plot to mystify the press. *Tweed is in hiding within five hours' ride of New York!*
>
> An old police official under Tweed has arranged the little programme of tugs, special trains and mysterious craft, with the single view of satisfying the public that Tweed had "skipped." When the people have settled down to this belief Tweed's counsel will go to the prosecutors on the part of the State and say, "Our client is in Europe; you can not get him, and we are ready to compromise." Mr. Tilden and his Attorney General will consent; all the actions will be withdrawn, and some morning Mr. William M. Tweed will appear on the streets *a free man*, and again become a power behind the throne in city and State politics.
>
> Please note, in connection with this, that for several days previous to the escape of Tweed, Mayor Wickham (Kelly's and Tilden's tool) has been absent, it is said in Washington, "arranging the Speakership in the interest of Tammany;" that one of the Charity Commissioners, who on Saturday night was to be the guest of the New York Press Club at its annual dinner, has not been seen since; and that many other confidential friends of Tweed cannot be found.
>
> We give these speculations and statements for what they are worth. The paramount duty of TILDEN now is to punish those who helped TWEED to get away. As yet he does not appear to have made any movement in such direction.

THE experiment of paying the wages of employees on Monday or Tuesday instead of Saturday, is being successfully tried in various towns and cities of the country. In New York, we observe, the banks have made complaints against Saturday payments. Their depositors draw out large sums of money Saturday morning, which are paid to their employees and to tradesmen of every kind, and which do not return to the banks again until Wednesday or Thursday. Money has thus to be hoarded to meet the demand, and there is a regular stringency for part of every week. When the market is easy there is no trouble; but when it is feverish incipient panics have more than once been greatly aggravated by the absorption of the banks' circulating capital in this way. In almost every light in which it is viewed the practice is found to conduce to waste, trouble and inconvenience.

THE *Boston Post* thus eulogizes the speech of Congressman LAMAR in the late Democratic House caucus:

> "It was a frank, able and patriotic exposition, as the very instinct of the duties which the change in the political guardianship of the country imposed upon those to whom the trust has been transferred."

The consistent course of Mr. LAMAR in the House, in opposing to repudiate the WHEELER compromise, after its solemn acceptance last winter by himself and his party, shows that the speech in question was the "exposition" of a thorough paced demagogue. "Fine words butter no parsnips," nor excuse breaches of faith. LAMAR is a glib rhetorician; but that, it seems, does not prevent him from sliding away from his professed principles into a false and dishonorable course of action, whenever opportunity offers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If Tweed isn't at sea his pursuers certainly are.

Appaling. Red Cloud is about marrying a Chicago girl.

So poor Italian priests have lost over $25,000,000 by investing in Turkish bonds.

The construction of a national three-foot gauge railroad from New York to Chicago is to be agitated.

Sweeney is in France, Connolly in Egypt, Corson in Belgium, Genet in Spain and Tweed half seas over.

An extensive cave has just been discovered in Missouri, which is lined all over with a regular sheet of rich ore.

Significant. The New York police boat had been placed on the dry dock the day previous to the escape of Tweed.

Wanted: A set of horse shoes that were hammered out by Washington on Valley Forge, for exhibition at the Centennial.

The San Francisco papers pretend to have discovered a scheme for the annexation of the Northern territory of Mexico.

Another centennial novelty. A Japanese man-of-war is about to visit this country, having already sailed for San Francisco.

Wood pavements, whilst going out here, are coming in in England. John Bull has yet to pay for his experience with wood.

The Indianapolis *Journal* aptly suggests that last year's bird nests present an inviting field for Democratic investigation.

The rebel General Forrest joined the Presbyterian church, at Memphis, last Sunday. It was high time he began to repent.

The stock of grain in store at Buffalo at the close of navigation was 3,774,992 bushels, against 760,157 bushels at the same date last year.

All the mills in the Corning Iron Works at Troy, except the horse shoeing department, shut down last Saturday night for an indefinite time.

Topeka, Kan., has just celebrated its twenty-first anniversary with public exercises, fireworks, speeches, poems, and other solids and liquids.

The United States House of Representatives has a rebel guarding the door, a rebel reading the prayers and a rebel passing around the letters.

And now it is intimated that Tweed did not run away so much to escape jail as to get rid of his counsel and save a little something for his old age.

Sixty-one members of our National House of Representatives could not take an oath that they had never been in rebellion against the Government.

It is openly asserted in New York that no policeman would dare to arrest Tweed if he should meet him, for fear of assassination by the Boss's friends.

The notorious Emma mine was "jumped," a few days ago, by a party of strolling miners, and robbed of several tons of ore before the trespass was discovered.

A cold-blooded New York genius has just invented an apparatus for freezing murderers to death, which he claims that it will do in less than four minutes.

The "pull-back" is very old. Heslod, upwards of twenty-eight hundred years ago, wrote:

> Let no fair woman tempt thy sliding mind
> With garments gathered in a knot behind.

An Indianapolis witness the other day testified that he kept a fire burning in his stove all night to save matches. Such economy is rare in these days of extravagance.

The Sandusky *Register* says that Rush R. Sloane, the Ohio Democratic defaulter and thief, is in Brussels studying French. He took French leave here, it will be remembered.

A Kentucky teacher had his wife for a scholar. One day last week she failed to recite her lessons correctly, and he punished her with the hickory; next day she did no better, and he expelled her from school. He will die a bald-headed man.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIBLE LANDS: THEIR MODERN CUSTOMS AND MANNERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF SCRIPTURE. By Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, D.D. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

It must be conceded that Dr. Van Lennep's book gives a better description of Bible Lands than any previous work of the kind in print. It pictures the customs and manners with singular fidelity, of the real condition of things among the Orientals. The idea is strongly impressed upon the reader that these customs and manners of these modern days, differ very little from the condition of things eighteen hundred years ago. Changes in Oriental climes are of slow growth, and even after the lapse of centuries, but little removed from ancient times. This book will be of inestimable value to ministers and Bible students, either in theological seminaries or in Sunday schools. Dr. Van Lennep gives the results of personal exploration of many years. Every nook and corner came under his searching eyes, and every thing has been written with conscientious fidelity to the truth. This valuable production is opportune, as the interest in Biblical studies in the Church and Sunday school are at meriden hight, and at no period has Bible truth been so much under the searching ordeal of infidels as in these days. The book is elegantly printed, without being gaudy, paper and text superb, and profusely illustrated with excellent wood engravings and two colored maps.

REV. DR. JOHN TODD: The Story of his Life, told mainly by himself. Compiled and Edited by John E. Todd, Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, New Haven, Connecticut. With illustrations. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Dr. Todd was an extraordinary genius. He built up a great reputation by dint of his untiring industry, indomitable will and cultured mind. Born to rule and to train and lead others, and seemingly stern and exacting, yet at heart he was tender and sympathetic. In New England he was recognized as the champion of orthodox Congregationalism. He was more widely known, however, as the author of "Index Rerum," "Todd's Sabbath School Teacher," "Student's Manual." He has written quite a number of works—in fact his public reputation is more built up as an author than in any other way. His life was a varied and eventful one, and from the copies of letters he wrote, and extracts from his diary, the reader can form an idea of the peculiar work he performed, scarcely possible to be done in the space of a single lifetime.

WILD HYACINTH. A novel. By Mrs. Randolph, author of "Gentianella," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This novel has a freshness and purity of tone that makes it delightful reading. Scanty as the plot may be, the characters are skilfully outlined, and the central ones are sketched most gracefully. The style is rather diffuse and wordy, but the reader is richly compensated by its wholesome tone, and the happy ending of the golden thread of wedded love running through the story.

AMERICAN BOYHOOD. By Horace P. Biddle. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This poem sketches American boyhood, in the early part of this century, taking the country boyhood as a true type of our sturdy nation. These pictures have a homlier tint than the assumptions of society of to-day, though none the less worthy. The scenes described are all taken from real views, and some cases as actual pictures. The author has woven in graceful versification heroes, statesmen, sages, poets, and given vivid pictures of society in all its relations and found in happy firesides. The poem comprises nearly six hundred stanzes, divided into fifteen sections with over a score of pages of notes. Many will enjoy its quaintness and simple coloring of nature's glories.

THE SHIP IN THE DESERT. By Joaquin Miller. Author of "Songs of the Sierras," etc. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Diverse criticisms prevail as to the merits of this poem, and its comparison with previous productions of the author's gifted pen. It must be conceded that he has great poetic talents, and though rude and wild, in the melody of his songs there is unmistakable genius. The "Ship of the Desert" is a vivid description of the remote and romantic. It paints the stern course of a father in a love episode. In the language of another, it is the story of a father who fled with his daughter across the sea of sand to keep her from her lover, whom he hated. The lover is killed and the girl lives on miserable and unhappy. The ship in the desert is an old wreck lying alone and unaccounted for in the sea of sand, and there it is that the lover is slain. Despite the criticisms, the poem is one of superior merit, and no better evidence of this conflict of thought than in this fact alone.

NINE LITTLE GOSLINGS. By Susan Coolidge, author of "Mischief's Thanksgiving," "What Kady Did," &c., &c. With illustrations. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This book is written in the charming style of the gifted author. These nine little goslings are nine little stories for little folk. The author has found out the door to the heart of young children, which she has clearly demonstrated in her previous works for children. Take "Curly Locks" as a sample of these stories, in which we have an account of a little girl who was adopted by an aunt and tested the question of leaving home. All the stories are under bits of pathos, tender feeling and thoroughly natural. The illustrations are admirable.

MABEL MARTIN. A Harvest Idyl. By John Greenleaf Whittier. With illustrations. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

Among the charming gift books last season was Longfellow's "Hanging of the Crane." This year the same enterprising publishers have issued Whittier's poem "Mabel Martin," lavishing upon it the wealth of the house, both as to its typographical finish and elegant illustrations, prepared by popular and gifted artists. It pictures in Whittier's inimitable style the story of the hardship of the "Witch's Daughter," who was tossed to and fro by the interdiction of a falsely constructed social element of that day. Finally her deliverance came in her being wooed and won by a wealthy neighbor who dared to meet and subdue the frowns of society. The story itself is a sad one at first, ending, however, with the halo of chastened and pure love. It is an elegant book for gift purposes.

THE STORY BOOK. For the Children. By Mrs. M. A. Diaz. Illustrated. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The author is peculiarly gifted as a writer of children's books. She seems to have caught the spirit of child-life, and writes like as if a playmate. There is, however, amid the simple style of these stories, a vein of wise sayings, with a moral in each one, which are calculated to make the head wiser and better the heart. It will make a capital gift book.

HOME PASTORALS, BALLADS AND LYRICS. By Bayard Taylor. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This gifted writer has achieved fame in poetry, as well as in prose, as this book amply demonstrates. Happily Mr. Taylor is equal to the grand occasions in which his muse has been invoked, as the "Gettysburg Ode" and "Ode to Goethe" show. Everything Mr. Taylor assumes to do, he does grandly. No one can read his poetry without noticing his stately tread, refined grace and superior culture. Cultivated minds recognize his talents as being of the first order. This miscellaneous collection contains all he has written since 1864. The "Home Pastorals" contain five pieces, ballads six in number, with quite a number of lyrics, belonging to the third group. Mr. Taylor is steadily rising in the scale of literary excellence, as these poems indicate. The book deserves a wide sale.

HERBERT CARTER'S LEGACY; or, The Inventor's Son. By Horatio Alger, Jr., author of "Brave and Bold" series, etc. Published by Loring, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., city.

This is the eighth and concluding volume of the "Luck and Pluck" series by the gifted Alger. It belongs to that class of stories that show that young persons, by dint of energy and right doing, may surmount every obstacle. Herbert Carter was a specimen, and richly illustrates what a boy can do toward filling the responsibilities of life. It deserves to be widely read.

JACK WARD; or, The Boy Guardian. By Horatio Alger, Jr., author of "Ragged Dick" series. Published by Loring, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This book belongs to the "Brave and Bold" series, and like the first volume, "Brave and Bold; or, the Story of a Factory Boy," it demonstrates what a brave boy can do, ever, under discouraging circumstances. Young people enjoy the fascinating influences of this popular writer of fiction.

THE RAPIDS OF NIAGARA. By the author of "The Wide, Wide World." ELSIE'S SANTA CLAUS. By Joanna H. Matthews. Published by Robert Carter, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

The gifted author of "The Rapids of Niagara," under this striking title has presented some wonderful Bible truths, and from the analogy drawn lessons of purity. But few writers have the ability to treat the subject in so popular a form. "Elsie's Santa Claus" is just the thing for a child these Christmas days. Both books are worthy a place in the Sunday school, and would not be out of place in any family circle.

FROM STEUBENVILLE, O.

Meeting of the Bar—Action on the Death of Hon. Thomas L. Jewett.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., December 8, 1875.

Hon. J. H. S. Trainer, Col. W. R. Lloyd and D. H. Bateman, Esq., the committee appointed by the bar of Jefferson county, at the meeting held on the first day of the present term of the Court of Common Pleas, to prepare resolutions becoming the occasion of the death of Hon. Thomas L. Jewett, reported yesterday morning upon the opening of court the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have received the sad intelligence of the recent death of Hon. Thomas L. Jewett, a former member of the bar of Jefferson county, and for several years Judge of this court, and of late years a resident of Philadelphia; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Thomas L. Jewett we recognize the loss of a former citizen of this county, highly esteemed by our community, a distinguished lawyer and an upright judge.

Resolved, That in nothing is the memory of our deceased friend more highly honored and cherished than in his zeal and devotion to the cause of our country during its last great civil and sanguinary conflict.

Resolved, That as a member of this bar, as the Judge of this court, first elected under the new Constitution of this State, and as a patriotic citizen devoted to the integrity of this nation, we honor and cherish his memory and profoundly lament his death.

Resolved, That his highly-esteemed widow and family have the deepest sympathy of the members of this bar in this hour of their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That in token of the esteem in which the character and memory of the deceased is held by this meeting of professional brethren, we respectfully request this court, at its present session, to cause these resolutions to be spread upon its journal, and that a copy of the same, under the seal of the court, be forwarded to his family.

In presenting the resolutions, Hon. J. H. S. Trainer said:

> May it please the Court: The members of this bar having received the sad intelligence of the death of the Hon. Thomas L. Jewett, who at one time had been a member of this bar, and the first Common Pleas Judge under the new Constitution for this county, held a bar meeting on the first day of the present term of this court to propose resolutions becoming the occasion of the death of the distinguished deceased. To me, as the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, has been assigned the duty of presenting, on behalf of the members of this bar, the preamble and resolutions adopted at said meeting to this court, and requesting that the same be spread upon its journal. In complying with the duty assigned me, I have but little to say, as the deceased was well known throughout the State and this nation at large, and his character does not need comment at my hands.
>
> It was my good fortune, when a youth, to enter the law office of the deceased as a student. I completed my course of studies as a law student with him, and can bear testimony thus from my earliest acquaintance with him. I found him on all occasions to be an honest, upright and honorable gentleman, kind and pleasant to to all, friendly and sociable with his fellow members of the bar, and to the youthful members of the profession ever ready and willing to advise them when troubled and harassed in difficult questions of law; and while on the bench attentive, hard-working and upright judge, doing justice without fear, favor or affection; and I need but add here that his memory is yet fresh in the hearts of those of us who associated with him at the bar and appeared before him when he was on the bench. They can bear testimony of the honest worth of the distinguished deceased. When I came to this bar twenty-two years ago, I found in this city twenty-one members of the legal profession, many of them highly distinguished and honored in their profession, and doing a large and lucrative business. The deceased at that time occupied the bench. Colonel George Webster was Clerk of Court, and John R. Meredith Prosecuting Attorney, Hon. John K. Sutherland being Judge of Court of Probate. Nine now remain of this number, four of whom are residents of this city, viz: Your Honor, Colonel W. R. Lloyd, Colonel George W. McCook and James Elliott. The remaining five, viz: Colonel John Shane, Hon. Robert Sherrard, Jr., Morton Andrews, Eli F. Tappan and John R. Meredith have sought other fields of labor and other places of residences. During said period the solemn announcement *memento mori* has twelve times been heard in this court. Death's icy hand has visited our bar and called member after member to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.
>
> "Friend after friend departs,
> Who has not lost a friend?"

The messenger came, and at his summons these members one by one obeyed his call. The first was Judge Jewett. Of the rest, in the following order: Hon. John K. Sutherland, General Samuel Stokely, Hon. Thomas Means, Colonel George Webster, killed at Perryville, Ky.; George W. McCook, Roderick S. Moodey, Major Daniel L. Collier, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Colonel James Collier, Hon. Roswell Marsh and Hon. Thomas Bakewell. These friends, though dead, shall live in our hearts, and their good deeds shall be embalmed in our memory. I have now but to ask Your Honor that an order be made directing the clerk of this court to spread the preamble and resolutions on the journal of this court, and that he be ordered to transmit a certified copy of the same, under the seal of the court, to the family of the distinguished deceased.

Other members of the bar spoke in terms of high eulogy of the deceased. The Court therefore ordered that the preamble and resolutions be spread upon the journal, and a copy be transmitted by the clerk under the seal of the court to the family of the deceased. A. P. Mangrove, Esq., at the request of the members of the bar, asked that the Court also order the address of Hon. J. H. S. Trainer spread upon the journal of the court, which was done, and the meeting adjourned. OCCASIONAL.

PERSONAL.

According to the Boston *Post* there is good authority for the announcement that Evarts and Longfellow have not as yet been definitely settled upon as the orator and poet of the Centennial, notwithstanding positive statements to that effect.

A young man named Thompson, a grandson of old John Brown, the great martyr abolitionist, was almost instantly killed in Wood county, Wisconsin, a few days ago, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade with whom he was hunting.

A Washington lady, well known in diplomatic society, was recently recounting to a friend the disagreeables of English railway travel, and laid great stress on the imperfect system that exists for communicating with the guard. "I might have been butchered by any of my traveling companions," said the fair complainant. "Or Bakered," rejoined her witty if improper auditor.

Some of the Presbyterians of Henry, Ill., are disposed to kick out of the traces of the church there, for the reason that they do not consider themselves or families to be in need of Glendenninism as an ingredient of their pulpit pabulum, a large number having moved from their church since the session employed John S. Glendenning, of Jersey City, to preach for them.

Many years ago, when the new Speaker, Mr. Kerr, was a young man, Judge John Galbraith, of Erie, prophesied in regard to him as follows: "That young man will make his mark in the world, should he live and not meet with serious pull-backs." He is probably safe now, however, for they have only just come into style, and his greatness—such as it is—is already achieved.

A "white black man," is something that staggers our credulity. The Oshkosh *North western*, however, says: "There is a man, an inmate of the asylum, whose skin, although a white man, is as black as a negro's. It was caused by a dose of nitrate of silver which he swallowed by accident. The acid coming through the pores of the skin was turned black by the light of the sun and remained so. His hair curls, however, and is subject to fits, during which he often falls and cuts himself. The wound heals up with new and white skin, thus leaving the white scars all over his face and head, which look still whiter on account of the blackness of the skin."

A CURIOUS story, apparently well authenticated, and bearing the marks of consistency, is told by a correspondent of the New York *Times*. It refers to the summer of 1864, at the time when the peace negotiations were in progress at Niagara Falls and tells of an infamous conspiracy for the assassination of President Lincoln on the day before election. The plot had been thoroughly discussed and fully resolved upon by the Southern rebels and Northern Democrats who flocked to the Clifton House under the pretense of discussing peace negotiations which were never meant to be consummated, and the fiendish scheme was ruthlessly abandoned because of the angry and indignant refusal of Dean Richmond to give it countenance, and his threat to cause the instant publication of the details and the names of the conspirators unless their murderous machinations were discontinued at once and forever. As it was, so the narrative goes, the matter was communicated to General Dix, and by him reported to President Lincoln, whose rare wisdom it was, opposed to the counsels of his Cabinet, that kept the intelligence from the world at a time when he rightly judged the general discovery of such a conspiracy would have a depressing effect upon our armies, which were then meeting with but indifferent success at the front. The story is interesting, at all events.

CALDWELL, O.

How a Burglar Got out of Jail and Penitentiary—On an Air Castle Made of Straws.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CALDWELL, O., December 8, 1875.

Charles H. Lloyd, a colored burglar, knocked down Sheriff Lawrence last Friday evening, and escaped from the Noble county jail. A year ago he was in the Coshocton jail, and escaped in the same way. Then coming through Noble county, he burglarized Collins' store and was retaken, sent to Coshocton again and from there to the Ohio Penitentiary for two years. Two weeks ago he was brought from the penitentiary to be tried for burglarizing Collins' store, and pleading guilty, was sentenced for five years in the penitentiary, and lodged in our jail till the Sheriff should get time to reconvey him to Columbus. While in jail, he amused himself building what he was pleased to call an air castle out of straws. It hung from the ceiling by a thread, and with its miniature towers and balconies, terraces, windows, doors and delicate tracery in Gothic style, daily grew in dimensions and proportions of beauty. It attracted the attention of the village girls, who would go to the cell door to peer through and watch the blackamoor building his castle of straw. He was a pleasant fellow, and seemed absorbed and delighted with his architecture, and happy and contented with his condition. The Sheriff left him out in a large room all day, and at night locked him in a cell whose door was open into the large room. A door opened from the large room into a hall leading to the street. The Sheriff always left that hall door open when he went in to lock the negro in his cell at night.

The negro always went quietly to his cell. So on Friday night the Sheriff went in where the negro, sitting by the stove, was at work at his air castle. But in a moment he walked quietly into his cell and as the Sheriff closed its door, the negro stood facing him, chatting pleasantly about the castle. The Sheriff lifted the iron bar and was just going to fasten it to the wall, when the negro, throwing his whole gigantic force against the door, threw the Sheriff headlong against the little stove, and him and stove helter skelter on the floor, when, springing from his cell, the prisoner darted through the door, and while the people of the house were setting the stove up, the architect of the air castle made good his escape. The castle lay in ruins on the floor. PRIVATE DALZELL.

The leading Democratic paper of this State speaks of the present House of Representatives as the first one in ten years that has "really represented the American people." This body is dominated by the ex-rebel element. Democratic papers claim that rebels are the only patriots, that treason is the only true loyalty. They claim in the South that the Government will never be constitutional and right until it is entirely controlled by those who fought against it.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Evil Fruits of Weak Digestion.

There is no pathological fact more clearly ascertained than that the most formidable phases of nervous disease are directly traceable to imperfect digestion. Insomnia, with its train of direful consequences, proceeds more frequently from weakness of the stomach than from any other cause. Mere sedatives are powerless to cure nervousness, and soon cease to palliate its symptoms. The true way to strengthen the nervous system is to invigorate the digestive and assimilative organs, upon whose unobstructed action its equilibrium is absolutely dependent. The daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do more to brace and soothe the weakened and irritated nerves, and induce sound, refreshing sleep—nature's grand catholicon—than all the so-called nervines to be found in the pharmacopœia or out of it. A wine glassfull of the Bitters should be taken before each meal.

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JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

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MISCELLANEOUS.
International Exposition of 1876.
UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 24, 1875.
Messrs. John R. Nagle & Co., having contracted with the Centennial Board of Finance, by and with the consent and approval of the United States Centennial Commission, for the exclusive right and privilege of publishing and selling the Official Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1876, and of inserting advertisements therein, and said contract, together with the copyright of said Official Catalogue, having been assigned to the International Catalogue Company, therefore said company and its agents are alone authorized to publish and sell the same, and no other catalogue or guide book of the Exhibition or any part thereof shall be sold or permitted to be sold within said Exhibition Grounds.
(Signed) JOHN WELSH,
President Centennial Board of Finance.
A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General U. S. Centennial Committee.
OFFICE OF CENTENNIAL CATALOGUE CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 1, 1875.
Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents of Philadelphia, Boston and Boston.
GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that we have this day appointed you our exclusive agents for the United States and Canadas for the Advertising Department of the Official Catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Yours, respectfully,
JOHN S. MORTON, President.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, 37 Park Row, New York, December 2, 1875.
We are now ready to receive applications for space in the Official Catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition (2,000 advertising spaces limited). *Fifty-one* pages in the body of each book, those who want space should apply without delay to
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 8, 1875.

The situation among the banks was unchanged to-day, their position being one of great ease and strength. Their resources are hardly subjected to the natural demand for the season and they would be pleased to see the loan market more active. There is some improvement in the demand for money, but not so much as to render it likely to prove any strain on the resources of lenders. Some merchants are making arrangements for funds to use through the period of settlements which will commence on the 1st of January, which also improves the appearance of matters somewhat. Eastern drafts continue scarce, the balance of exchange being at present against this city, and drafts on New York rule at 50@75c per $1,000 premium. In other respects the financial situation was eventless. The Philadelphia money market is reported as having increased in activity. The *Ledger* says: "The most marked feature of the comparative returns of our banks for the last two weeks is the quite large decrease in the reserve, which, it will be seen, reaches $351,248, the specie a decrease of $24,780, the national bank notes a decrease of $15,293, and the circulation a decrease of $65,760. The loans increased $66,700, and the deposits $182,742. The business in banks was unusually large, as shown by the returns of the Clearing House, the clearings showing an increase of $16,656,628, and the balances an increase of $1,591,626. Though these figures show wide differences they indicate no important change in the condition of the banks or the business of the money market."

—The New York *Bulletin's* Washington correspondent writes that there will be an effort in the House this session for the total repeal of the currency acts so far as they authorize the issue of national bank notes. He also states that there will be an effort to pass, under suspension of the rules, an act to limit the operations of the Resumption act of February, 1875, so as to stop the purchase of silver and the drawing of gold from the Pacific coast to supply the export demand, and do as much as possible to remedy the effect of that evil on the Pacific coast. There are some who propose the repeal of the entire Resumption act, but that idea is regarded as chimerical and cannot win under suspension of the rules. On account of the differences of opinion existing between the House and the Senate and the President on currency questions, it will therefore be safe to expect no radical change in the currency laws this winter. The propositions below present a curious mixture of feeling in official circles.

First—The Secretary of the Treasury advocates the plan of printing all obligations of the Government, including stamps, notes, bonds and fractional currency of the Treasury Department, taking all the work away from the bank note engraving companies.

Second—The Comptroller of the Currency meets the question of excessive profits to national banks by showing that their average dividends were less than eight per cent. last year on capital and surplus. He makes a plausible argument that the banks are a patriotic stronghold from necessity, through disposition and pecuniary interest, and are good things because they pay heavy taxes.

Third—The Director of the Mint believes in retiring the fractional currency and replacing it with silver, on the ground of economy, claiming that it costs only one-half to make coins that it does to buy paper and print paper money.

—We learn from the English papers that the stockholders of the London Cheque Bank, the purposes of which were fully explained in this column some time ago, have resolved to wind up the business. The London *Times* expresses regret at the step and says:

In a statement issued lately it was shown that as rapid progress had been made by the Cheque Bank in selling post checks as was made on the Monéy Order system on its first introduction, and there can be no doubt that the post check is a safer, as well as much cheaper and more negotiable instrument for transmitting money than the cumbrous and costly post-office order. There is much talk still of reorganizing the bank, but if it cannot be set on foot again the Government might do worse than remodel its money-order business on the cheque-bank plan.

—The *Railroad Gazette* of last week refers to the plan of Mr. Charles F. Adams, Jr., for regulating the railroads by making them keep their accounts open and intelligible to the public. It thinks it is too elaborate, and thinks it efficacious and in harmony with the principles of our Government. Legislation will be needed, of course, to carry out this reform. While this is under way, a good deal can be done to check the peculiar mismanagement of the railroads if the New York Stock Exchange would take advantage for the benefit of its members and the public of the agreement with the corporations on its list which permits it to call for any information that the Governing Board think necessary for the protection of the business and views of stock. The agreement is as follows:

Know all men by these presents: That for and in consideration of the New York Stock Exchange having placed our stocks on the list of securities dealt in at the said Exchange, now, therefore, we hereby agree to furnish, without further notice, to the Secretary of said Exchange, a statement of the earnings and expenses of the company for each month; and also on notice from said Exchange furnish such other information as the Governing Committee may deem necessary or desirable to protect the interest of parties who buy and sell the securities dealt in at said Exchange.

—Chas. W. Hassler, Esq., a well known broker of New York, who has been prominent in efforts for the protection of the interests of the bondholders of a number of defaulting railroads, was in the city this afternoon. He is on his way to Indiana, whither he goes in the interests of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway. Mr. Hassler's efforts to enforce an honest settlement of the affairs of bankrupt roads, and his plucky and telling utterances in his weekly *Financial Report* deserves credit and recognition on behalf of the public.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 8, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:25 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123¾	.....	.....	.....	123¾
5-20's, 1865	119½	.....	.....	.....	119½
5-20's, 1865, new	120½	.....	.....	.....	120½
5-20's, 1867, registered	118½	.....	.....	.....	118½
5-20's, 1867	122¾	.....	.....	.....	122½
5-20's, 1868	122¾	.....	.....	.....	122¾
10-40's	117½	.....	.....	.....	117½
10-40's, coupon	117½	.....	.....	.....	117½
Currency 6's	122	.....	.....	.....	122
New 5's of 1881	106¼	.....	.....	.....	106¼
Western Union Tel	.....	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	17¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	.....	40¾	.....	40¾
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Wells-Fargo Ex	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
American Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	60¾
U. S. Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Erie	.....	16¾	16¾	16	16
Michigan Central	.....	91	91	91	91
Michigan Southern	60	60	60	60	60
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Chicago & N. Western	.....	39¾	39¾	39¾	.....
Do preferred	.....	55¾	55¾	55¾	.....
Rock Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
St. Paul, common	.....	36	35¾	36	.....
Do preferred	.....	66¾	66¾	66½	.....
Wabash, common	.....	4¾	.....	4¾	.....
Fort Wayne	.....	88¾	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	17¾
Union Pacific	.....	77¾	78	78¾	.....
Harlem	.....	.....	.....	.....	122¾
Iron Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Cle. & P. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4¾
South Carolinas, April	.....	33½	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, July	.....	33½	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	102¾	.....	.....	.....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	51½	.....
Reading	.....	55½	.....
United Co's of N. J.	134	.....	.....
Oil Creek	.....	10½	.....
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62¾	.....
Allegheny Valley	94	.....	.....
Central Transp'n Co.	.....	.....	46½
Empire Transp'n Co.	51¼	52	.....
P., C. and St. L. R. R.	79¾	80	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closes at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Money 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $213,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $460,000. Clearings $33,000,000. Sterling quiet at 484@487½.

Gold closed at 114¾, after selling at 113¾. Carrying rates 1 per cent.; loans also made flat and at 2 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem for use.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand.

In railroad bonds the leading feature was an advance in Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon bonds to 85¾, under a sharp demand, the improvement being based upon dispatches received from Chicago containing the official statement by President Keep that the company is in an easy financial condition, and its earnings for the month of November show a continuous increase over those of the corresponding month last year. New Jersey Central rests advanced to 11½ and Michigan Central sevens to 101¾. Union Pacific first sold at 104½, land grants at 100. Sales of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts were made at 85¾@86. State securities quiet. Stocks were strong and higher, with a general improvement, the advance ranging from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. There was a marked increase in business, particularly in Lake Shore, Northwestern, Western Union and Pacific Mail. Lake Shore made the greatest advance, rising from 59 at the opening to 62¾ at the close. United States Express came next, advancing from 54¾ to 57. Northwestern shares were active and higher, the common rising from 39¾ to 40¾, and preferred from 66¾ to 67½. There was a strong buyers for stock on an official statement from President Keep, of Chicago. The announcement that a dividend of two per cent. had been declared on Union Pacific is stated to have been a surprise to the Executive Committee, it is reported, not recently and recommended to the Board of Directors that a dividend of not less than two nor more than three per cent. be declared for the quarter ending January 1st. The impression prevails here that the dividend will be 2½ per cent. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 185,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 3,500 St. Paul common, 5,000 preferred, 16,000 Erie and 102,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	36¼
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	66¾
New York Central	103½	Toledo & Wabash	4¼
Adams Express	102½	Do preferred	7
Wells Fargo Ex	87	Fort Wayne	90
United States Ex	57	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	60¾	Do preferred	20½
Erie	16¼	Chicago & Alton	97½
Do preferred	25	Do preferred	105
Harlem	123½	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Do preferred	132	Indiana Central	49½
Mich. Central	91¼	Burling'n & Quincy	114½
Lake Shore	61¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21¼
Illinois Central	95½	Delaware & Lack	120
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Atlantic & Pac Tel	19¼
Northwestern, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	102¾
Do preferred	56¾	Central Pac. bds	103¾
N. J. Central	106	Union Pac. bds	105¾
Rock Island	105¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	10-40's, coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1865	119½	10-40's, registered	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	120½	10-40's coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	122¾	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43¼	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	43¼	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, December 8, 5 p. m.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange to-day on best securities is 1¾ per cent. United States bonds—5-20's, 1867, 106¾. Railroad securities—Erie 16¾; do preferred 30.

PARIS, December 8.—Rentes 66 francs 62½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 8.—United States bonds—New 5's, 99¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 8, 1875.

The course of business to-day was steady though rather slow. In one or two departments of trade there was some activity, as in groceries, which have showed more life during the past two days than for some time past, and dry goods, which are slightly feeling the impetus of the incoming demand for holiday goods. The flour market is also firm under a fairly inquiring demand. In grain there was a rather quiet feeling, outs continuing firm, and the range of market prices wholly unchanged. Mill feed was dull and weak at very low prices all around. In country produce there was a very quiet trade with choice butter in good demand at firm prices, and poultry and game very dull and weak at heavily shaded quotations. Provisions were quiet but steady under advices of firmer Western markets. In groceries, the principal feature was a weakness in molasses, on which we reduce our quotations 5c. Wool was very quiet with nothing done of importance and an almost wholly nominal market. Petroleum was firmer, and crude showed an appreciation of about 35c, while refined was firm but quotably unchanged. In hardware, lumber, boots and shoes, fancy goods and general merchandise there was a quiet and steady feeling without any change in the leading features of business.

Some of the leading New York commission houses received a circular letter from a gentleman who lately took out samples of prints and cotton goods from this country to England with the view of opening an export trade with that country. The letter, which is dated from Liverpool, states that "that the American goods are much superior to Manchester fabrics, but too high—the goods are worth more, but competition calls for low priced goods." In regard to prints, the writer says: "The American prints (of which he had samples) are very much admired for their elegance of design, vivid colors and quality of cloth—the latter may prove an obstacle in doing a trade in this hot bed of adulteration." The writer adds: "In order to introduce prints it is absolute and positive on the part of manufacturers to make some sacrifices, in order to induce the public to give a trial." In conclusion—on the print question—the writer confirms what has heretofore been urged by the *Bulletin*. "The misfortune is, the widths are unsuitable for the European market, but for which I believe I would have succeed in placing some in this very market. All prints with the exception of a few are made 9-8—32 inches wide—and 7/8 goods have gone out altogether." In regard to brown and bleached cottons, the writer speaks more confidently, while confessing the difficulty of competing with floured or adulterated cloths in the English market: the above extracts are simply given as illustrative of the views of an intelligent observer, and confirm the opinion that American manufacturers will probably consult their best interests by looking for an outlet for their productions in markets outside of Great Britain.

The statistician of the New York Exchange is understood to have footed up a total visible supply of wheat and flour in the world, equal to 95,000,000 bushels. This is in the aggregate, but it should be remembered that stocks are now watched more closely than a few years ago, so that a greater percentage of the whole is "in sight" of the commercial world than used to be. Concerning the wheat market, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* presents the following very strong reasons in favor of higher prices for wheat, notwithstanding which we must say that the market values of that article continue low and depressed.

The stock of wheat in sight is about 16,500,000 bushels, of which over two-thirds is No. 3 and rejected. Last year No. 3 was sound wheat, but dirty and below the standard of No. 2 in weight. This year it is noted in inspection books as "damaged," which means musty. There is no demand on this side of the ocean for that grade from millers or exporters. Except from the negroes in Southern States and West Indies, and French Canadians. All this class of wheat—and it is about one-half the whole crop, both spring and winter—must be exported. The American consumer will not use unsound flour at any price. Ohio, for this reason, is sending to the seaboard the bulk of her crop and replacing with sound No. 2 and No. 2 wheat of the Northwest. I am informed that millers and shippers in that interior product to Pittsburgh and points in Ohio. With a crop deficient nearly 100,000,000 bushels, and probably the poorest quality of a great crop in the crop year 1873-74, I think nothing surer than an advance in wheat must largely advance. The lower grades will seek a price that exporters will pay. We noted sales of No. 3 wheat at 80c; clear white middlings as high as 91. We quote brain at 80@90c ₩ cwt; seconds 95c@1 00 ₩ cwt; middlings at 1 05@1 10 ₩ cwt; and in round lots 1 40 ₩ cwt; chopped feed at 1 25@1 30.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts have nearly ceased, being but 994 barrels for the week. The market is very quiet, the demand being slack with an immense stock in warehouses. Transactions are nearly all of a jobbing character from store. The best Ramboe bring $4 00 per barrel, but with that exception, the market range is about 25c lower. Choice selling apples rule at $3 50@3 75 ₩ barrel; large choice at $3 25@3 50; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 50@3 00.

BEANS—The receipts continue very large and prices low, as heretofore, expressed with a dull and drooping tendency. Sales have been made as low as $1 35, but these were forced on the market by the weather and $1 60 is still quoted in a jobbing way at $1 50@1 55 per bushel; medium are nominally $1 40@1 50, with none in the market on account of the cheapness of navies. Round lots would have to be sold at a concession from these figures.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@35c ₩ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote buckwheat flour at $2 75@3 00 ₩ cwt.

BUTTER—The market continued brisk on choice grades to-day, all the strictly choice that was offered being readily taken at 36c. Some fancy creamery sold 35c—a transaction, however, that does not indicate much concerning the condition of trade. No actual advance in quotations was established, but the market closed buoyant on all really choice qualities. We quote prime to choice dairy at 28@33c; fair to good 22@25c; common to fair 18@20c. We learn from New York that "Western creamery for good quality has a fair sale at thirties—quiet—but holders continue anxious to keep sales easy, in order to secure an outlet for their stocks. The common qualities of Western are not plenty, and there still appears to be buyers on the look out for stock at price ranging from 30c downward. As a whole, the market may be considered as about holding its own on the two extremes of quality, with intermediates favorable to buyers, and especially those whose credits are particularly acceptable."

CHEESE—The movement in cheese continues slow, and the general condition of the market is rather easy, although fine September makes and ready sale at full prices. The week's receipts were 1,925 boxes, a decrease of sixty per cent. from the previous week. We quote prices Ohio factory at 13¾@14c ₩ ℔ for September; New York Goshen 14@14½c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c. New York reports report continued stagnation and dullness; in fact, if anything the market is more still further behind during the week, and closes decidedly flat. A few exporters were looking around for one or two small parcels of strictly fancy fall made, and where they found factories exactly suited to their fancies, they paid 13@13½c; but this little movement only served to show the general stagnation in a worse light than before. Advices from abroad offer nothing whatever of an encouraging character; stocks pile up in all directions, the end of the year is approaching, nothing of importance to ask what is to become of the cheese?"

DRIED FRUIT—The market moves steadily in this line with a fair demand and abundant supply. Dried apples are in demand at 10¼@12c ₩ ℔ for choice quarters; common to prime scarce and higher at 11@14½c for choice halves; 11@12c for prime do; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market was firmer yesterday and prices advanced 1c ₩ dozen for the strictly fresh. Receipts were quite liberal to-day, and the market while the advance was retained, the market was more nominal. Quotations for strictly fresh are 29@30c per dozen; packed eggs are in good demand at 24@25c.

GAME—The warm weather exerts an adverse influence on the demand for game, and as the supply is very liberal the market is easy, and quotations somewhat nominal. Quail were quoted at 28c per pound for short saddles; 16@18c for long saddles; whole deer 10@12c per pound. Rabbits sold at 20@30c per pair. Squirrels at $1 5c per dozen. Quail were quoted at $2 00@2 50 per dozen; prairie chickens $4 00@4 50 per dozen.

HOPS—New domestic hoops is stated by a dealer at 22@25c ₩ ℔. California is quoted at 30c ₩ ℔.

HONEY—Business in this line is only for present use and prices continue depressed. Choice 1878s rule at 15c, while mediums are to be had at lower prices.

MINCE MEAT—Prices are quoted at 10½@11c ₩ ℔.

NUTS—Chestnuts are easy at $3 50@3 75 ₩ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts are quoted at 6¼@7c, according to quality; Virginia 8½@9c; shellbarks are at $1 75 ₩ bushel; walnuts depressed at 80@85c ₩ bushel.

POTATOES—There were not more than one or two car lots received and offered on the track to-day, and as will be seen by our table of receipts, the volume coming in is very small, falling down, having been but 6,152 bushels for the week. The demand is not active, although the stock here is not large as it was last year. The jobbing trade from store moves along slowly but steadily at former prices. We quote for carload lots on track at 30@35c for Peerless and Early Roses 40@45c for prime to choice, and 25@30c for mixed. In a retail way market at $1 40@1 50 ₩ barrel; ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—The warm weather and its continuance exercises a depressing effect on the poultry market, and what transactions took place were at very considerable concessions from our quotations which are wholly nominal during the weather which will soon advance up prices to the former range. Live chickens are quoted at 4½@5c ₩ pair; live turkeys 9@10c ₩ ℔; dressed do 12@13c; live ducks, mommia; chickens 12@13c ₩ ℔; turkeys 15@16c; ducks 13@16c.

SEEDS—Flax seed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₩ bushel. Clover seed at $5@7 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and dull. We quote at $1 50@2 00 ₩ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 75@2 00 ₩ bushel.

Provisions.

The trade for the leading staples of hog products was quiet and rather limited to-day; but the feeling as to prices was steadied somewhat by the advices of stronger markets, in the West. The feeling throughout the entire trade seems to be that it is best to proceed cautiously and await the developments of the new year, when it is generally expected that another large distribution will take place. Values were wholly unchanged and steady. Receipts show a pretty good volume having been 12,528 pieces against three and fifty thieces for the week ending to-day.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₩ ℔; there are no old sides in market which are now wholly nominal as follows: clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured easy at 16c; sugar-cured shoulders 13¾@12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef rounds 14½@15½c; beef tongues, per dozen, $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is easy but not quotably lower. We quote at $22 50@22 75 per bbl.

LARD—We quote kettle rendered in tierces, ₩ ℔ 14c; half bbls do 14½c, in buckets, 15c; in 3 ℔ caddies, 17c; in 5 ℔ caddies, 16½c; in 1 ℔ pails, 17½c; in 3 ℔ do, 17½c; in 5 ℔ do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, at 95@1 00@1 10 per gallon; No. 1 do, 90c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—We quote at 6¼@6½c for city rendered; choice country rendered 6@6¼c; medium do 5¾@6c.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* has the following remarks with reference to the progress of the packing operations this year: "The unprecedented prices of hogs since the opening of the season, have been uniformly regarded as too high for profitable operations by packers, and while at a large proportion of the interior points delayed effecting arrangements for commencing the season's work to about the first of December. And the indications are that with early and favorable prices in Cincinnati packers will permit the large cities to handle a larger proportion of the crop than usual."

"At the six principal cities, the packing thus now over 460,000 hogs short of same date last year, Cincinnati being about the same number with Louisville. St. Louis and Milwaukee showing the largest proportionate falling off.

Groceries.

The last two days have brought a slight increase in activity to the grocery trade, and a moderate business was done for the season Prices were generally unchanged, with a decidedly deterioration noted being in molasses on which we reduce quotations 5c per gallon. The downward movement of molasses both here and at the South as well as at the seaboard cities, is quite general, as the following points. Coffees are steady but unchanged New York advices are that the general market is quiet and prices were scarcely so firm. European advices were strong, but the dispatch from Rio advised increased receipts at that point, which with the general inertitude that it felt, contributed to a slow trade. The feeling, however, is one of firmness, though undoubtedly holders would readily accept late prices. The cable dispatch is as follows: Rio Janeiro, December 8—Receipts, 55,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 27,000; stock, 185,000; prices, 9½@; exchange, 28½d. In sugar the firm feeling continues, but was hardly so prominent as on the preceding day. Refined sugar quotations which effected the price of this article, seem less likely to undergo a change at present. Spain on the Cuban question, which allays the market somewhat, In this article of staple groceries, the trade was quiet and unchanged Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₩ ℔.
Fancy Rio	20 c	Standard A	10½@10¾c
Choice Rio	25 c	Standard B	10¼@10½c
Prime Rio	24 c	Do. extra C	10@10¼c
Good Rio	23 c	Extra C	9¾@10c
Java	34 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed	11¼c
Rio, in papers	28@29 c	Cut Loaf	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	28@28½c	Crushed	11¼c
Java, in paper	36 c	Powdered	11¼c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Granulated	11¼c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₩ gal.
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Strictly ch. N. O. new	65c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prime	55c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Good	50c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	*Syrups*	
Oolong	25c@ 85	Ex. white drips	70c
Fancy	85 c	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	25c@ 85 c	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	₩ ℔
Choice Carlina	7¾@8	Pearl	4¾@4¾c
Patna	7¼@8	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	10½c
Louisiana	7½c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap, ₩ box	$1 25
Cloves	60 c	S. S. Star, ₩ box	75 c
Alispice	18@19 c	Babbitt's best, ₩ bx	6 90
Cassia	33@35 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₩ bx	5 50
Nutmegs	$1 35	German mottled	6½@7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	4½c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in ½ lb pkgs	5½c
Stearine	16 c	Bi-carb, in ¼ papers	7 c
Mould	12@12½ c		

The yearly circular of Samuel & Frank Field gives the following statement of the sugar and molasses trade of Philadelphia:

SUGAR.	Tons.
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1874	15,326
Imports from Dec. 1, 1874 to Dec. 1, 1875	184,500
Dec. 1, 1875	hhds., 50,032
	boxes, 14,133
	bags, 24,402
Purchase of neighboring markets	25,480
Purchase of domestic molasses sugars	8,204
Total supply	79,098
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1875	hhds., 3,567
	boxes, 1,724
	bags, 7,458
	3,039
Consumption from Dec. 1, 1874 to Dec. 1, 1875	76,059

"Our receipts and offerings being so limited, our refiners have had recourse to a large extent, during the year, to neighboring markets, where a better assortment and lower prices than those demanded here have been offered them. Our imports show 34,386 tons, while purchases out of the market amount to 25,48 tons. This would indicate that shipments to this port would meet with ready sale at full prices.

MOLASSES.	Hhds.
Stock on hand, December 1, 1874	40
Imports from December 1, 1874 to Dec. 1, 1875	104,984
Purchases in neighboring markets	8,784
Total supply	113,764
Stock on hand, December 1, 1875	none
Consumption from December 1, 1874, to December 1, 1875	113,764

"The imports of molasses being below the requirements of the market, and some of our largest boiling establishments were compelled to purchase in order to keep their houses open. It been a short one, and the extreme high prices ruling during most of the time rendered it far from satisfactory. With prospects of a large increase in the population, our consumption would reach at least 130,000 hogsheads per annum."

Dry Goods.

In the dry goods trade there continues to be a somewhat sluggish movement, rather enlivened in anticipation of the holiday trade, but still very quiet. The holiday business is not expected to be very active this year, as economy is evidently the order of the day, but it will doubtedless increase and revive business somewhat up to the close of the year. The price changes are unimportant in wheat sheetings, with some alterations in prints, particularly of a rather slight character. We note reports of advancing markets in the Easton those goods. With regard to prints, the New York *Bulletin* says: "The main feature of interest in the print market was the establishment of a price for Cochecos for next season, which (until further notice) will be as follows: Cocheco fancies 7½c; do robes and cashmeres, 8c; do purples, 8c; do pinks, 8½c—less five per cent. on shirtings, 7c—less 6 per cent., and do cambrics, 6½c—less 10 per cent., thirty days. The remaining stocks of the Cocheco are now freely taken at the above figures, and the reduction of robes to 8c will prove a boon to early revision in prices of other makes." In woolen goods there is a moderately good inquiry, and the indications for this branch of the trade are regarded as favorable, although business still rules very quiet, confined to purchases for immediate use. Flannels have also had some demand for renewals of assortments, which are now nominally at 40@1 50. Cloakings are nominally at 40@1 50. Cloakings are quoted in a jobbing way at $1 50@2 25 per bolt; medium are nominally at 90@1 30. Satinets are steady and unchanged at 45@75c.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	Price	Width.	Price
Anchor A No. 1	36	Lawrences LL	36
Penn Mill No. 1	4-4	Laconia E	36
Eagle No. 1	36	Laconia B	36
Western trade	36	Laconia O	36
Magnolia	36	Laconia	8-4
Avondale	36	Laconia	10-4
Conestoga	36	Conestoga	10-4
Chippewa C	28	Waltham	46
Nonatook	4-4	Juniata B line	3-4

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Cocasnowhite O	27	Lonsdale	36
Suffolk L	36	Lonsdale Cam	36
Hamilton	36	Fruit of Loom	36
Hamilton AA	36	Bay Mill	36
Hamilton	36	Havol	36
Harris	36	Wamsutta	36
Gem of Spindle	36	Waltham	42
Hills Semi Iron	36	Pepperell	36
Hill	36	Pepperell	10-4

PRINTS.

Anchor shirtings	7¼	Southbridge	7¼
Conestoga fa'cy	7¼	Oriental fancy	7¼
Hamilton fa'cy	7¼	Cocheco fancy	7¼
Garner fancy	7¼	Hartel	7¼
Amoskeag fa'cy	6¾	Berlin solid	7¼
Richmond	7¼	Simpson's black	7¼
Merrimac	7¼	" fast black	7¼
Sprague fancy	7¼	" mourning	7¼
American fancy	6¾	Shirtings	6¾

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11¾	White	11¾
Glasgow	10¼	American	8

TICKS.

Conestoga X	7-8	15	Thorndike
Conestoga A A	7-8	12	Portsmouth
Conestoga C T	4-4	16	Portsmouth
" gold m'dl	4-4	12½	Whittaker
" prem. A	4-4	22½	Whittaker

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain		Colored carp't ch'n	
fine	26	fine	33
Cotton bat	10@14	16@18	Cotton twine

—[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 8.—The cotton goods market was steady with a fair movement in staple and fancy prints, and light sheetings and low grade cotton flannels. Ticklings were rather more active, but Cheviots ruled quiet. Plaid prints were in steady request, and good styles were firmly held up. Cotton yarns were quiet. Woolens were more active, but other goods moved slowly. Foreign goods dull.

Wool.

There has been a very quiet market in wool since our last report. The business so far as reported has been unimportant and prices were wholly nominal. Eastern markets show some advances in certain grades, but in advance at business here reported from Eastern quotations. We quote the market at 42@45c for the best grades of fine wool, while greasy half-washed fleece bring 38@40c. Tub-washed and combing wools are in good demand, but there is little of these grades offering. We quote at 46@47c for tub-washed; combi g, fine, 46@48c; coarse and medium do 42@44 c; pulled wools 45c.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of this morning reports as follows: Business has been a very dull market since our last report. Manufacturers have taken a few lots of Western fleeces in full unchanged figures, and small lots otherwise have been at about steady rates. The principal supplies are held on a confident basis. Pulled wools are 10@40c. Texas at 28c; 50,000 X and XX do on private terms; 10,000 Nevada at 32c; 35,000 Cape at 36c; 65 bales do on private terms; 32 balls free fall California at 25c; 30,000 lbs spring California on private terms; 20,000 lbs do fall California on private terms; 3,000 lbs tub at 50c.

Imports for the week are:

From	Bales.	Value.
England	1,750	$121,700
Venezuela	5	70
France	100	5,995
British West Indies	1	35
Chilli	486	31,734
Receipts for the week, (domestic)		1,824
Receipts from January 1 (domestic)		74,574
Receipts same time last year (domestic)		72,557

—[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, December 8.—Wool—Demand quite steady and market firm for all grades. Fine wool continues to be in active request, and California there is an active demand. Combing and delaine fleeces are in good request, and medium fleeces are also in light stock. There are no surplus stocks of any kind, which gives the dealers the most confident feeling. Coarse wools are quoted at 45@50c ₩ pair; fine turkeys are quoted at 65@70c; fine delaine and XX mommia; chickens 42@43c; best tongues, per dozen, $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is easy but not quotably lower. We quote at $22 50@22 75 per bbl.

LARD—We quote kettle rendered in tierces, ₩ ℔ 14c; half bbls do 14½c, in buckets, 15c; in 3 ℔ caddies, 17c; in 5 ℔ caddies, 16½c; in 1 ℔ pails, 17½c; in 3 ℔ do, 17½c; in 5 ℔ do, 17½c.

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TALLOW—We quote at 6¼@6½c for city rendered; choice country rendered 6@6¼c; medium do 5¾@6c.

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"At the six principal cities, the packing thus now over 460,000 hogs short of same date last year, Cincinnati being about the same number with Louisville. St. Louis and Milwaukee showing the largest proportionate falling off.

Groceries.

The last two days have brought a slight increase in activity to the grocery trade, and a moderate business was done for the season Prices were generally unchanged, with a decidedly deterioration noted being in molasses on which we reduce quotations 5c per gallon. The downward movement of molasses both here and at the South as well as at the seaboard cities, is quite general, as the following points. Coffees are steady but unchanged New York advices are that the general market is quiet and prices were scarcely so firm. European advices were strong, but the dispatch from Rio advised increased receipts at that point, which with the general inertitude that it felt, contributed to a slow trade. The feeling, however, is one of firmness, though undoubtedly holders would readily accept late prices. The cable dispatch is as follows: Rio Janeiro, December 8—Receipts, 55,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 27,000; stock, 185,000; prices, 9½@; exchange, 28½d. In sugar the firm feeling continued, but was hardly so prominent as on the preceding day. Refined sugar quotations which effected the price of this article, seem less likely to undergo a change at present. Spain on the Cuban question, which allays the market somewhat, In this article of staple groceries, the trade was quiet and unchanged Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₩ ℔.
Fancy Rio	20 c	Standard

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observation.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV. } Room 25, First National Bank; PITTSBURGH, PA., December 8, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.436	42	91	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.377	43	75	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.607	39	72	N.W.	Fresh.	Lt. rain

Mean barometer...29.558 Highest thermom....46
Mean thermom..... 41 Lowest thermom....37
Rainfall..... .13

Miss Augusta L. Dargon.

This lady well and favorably known to our citizens will give, on Friday at Library Hall, "an evening of Dramatic Readings and Recitations" under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The programme is a varied and excellent one, and there should be a large attendance.

The High School Lectures.

It should be remembered that the second of the series of scientific lectures by members of the faculty of the High School will be given this evening at the hall of the institution. The subject is "The Spectroscope and its Appliances," to be handled by A. E. Frost, Professor of Physics. The price of admission is but twenty-five cents. Aside from the instruction that will be given, the object of the lecture—to raise funds for the purchase of instruments for the school—there should be a large audience.

The Shady Side Concert.

The concert to-morrow evening at the Shady Side Presbyterian Church will be one of the most attractive musical events of the season. A programme, in two parts, is announced, of which the following are the principal features: Mr. C. C. Mellor will perform on the new organ, "Overture to La Barcolle," "Homage a Mendelssohn," and "Overture to Zanetta;" "Where are Thy Bowers, O Canaan," by Mrs. Lobeyde and Messrs. Colville, Edwards and Breed; organ solos, "March Celebra," and "Adagio," by Mr. Carl Retter; a double quartette, "Festival Anthem," by Mrs. Lobeyde, Miss Scott, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bennett and Messrs. Colville, Bassman, Edwards and Breed; "He was Despised and Rejected," by Mrs. N. M. Smith. Tickets can be obtained at the East End drug stores and at the music and book stores of the city.

Representation in Councils

The Council committee on legislation necessary to reduce the number of representatives in the Select Branch of Councils met yesterday, Dr. Kerr in the chair.

The proposed act regulating the representation and election of members of Select Council in cities of the second class was taken up. It will be remembered that the act was submitted at a recent meeting of Select Council for approval, with the understanding that it will be submitted as early as possible at the next session of the Legislature. Objection, however, was brought against the second section and it was referred back to the committee, who yesterday agreed upon the following:

Section 2. That the Councils of any city of the second class may apply to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 to divide the city into districts formed of contiguous wards for the election of one member of Select Council to represent each of said districts.

The first section of the act has already been published.

"Battles for the Union."

Books almost innumerable have been written about the late war for the Union. Some of them were good, some bad, some indifferent, but all of them, found readers in greater or less number. Among the writers engaged in the production of this kind of literature, no one, perhaps, has won a larger circle of admirers than has Captain Willard Glazier, a dashing young officer from New York, who participated in many of the great battles of the war, and had a somewhat prolonged and unpleasant experience in rebel prison-pens. Of these he told us in "Capture, Prison-Pen and Escape," "Soldiers of the Saddle" and "The Roll of Honor." Captain Glazier has just had issued from the press of Dustan, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Conn., a new war book, with the following comprehensive title: "Battles for the Union," comprising descriptions of many of the most stubbornly contested battles in the war of the great rebellion, together with incidents and reminiscences of the camp, march and the skirmish line: embracing a Record of the Privations, Heroic Deeds and Glorious Triumphs of the Soldiers of the Republic. Commencing with the siege and final surrender of Fort Sumter, the author traces the progress of the Union armies through all the chief battles of the war, giving vivid and glowing descriptions of the struggles on Big Bethel, Bull Run, Wilson's Creek, Ball's Bluff, Mill Spring, Pea Ridge, the fight between the Merrimac and Monitor; Newbern, Falmouth Heights, Pittsburgh Landing, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Brandy Station, Manassas or Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Corinth, Fredericksburg, Stone River, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Upperville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Falling Waters, Chickamauga, Brown's New Baltimore, Fort Fisher, Olustee, Fort Pillow, Cold Harbor, Fort Wagner, Cedar Creek, Waynesboro, Bentonville, Five Forks, and down to the surrender of Lee. Capt. Glazier has evidently had access to the official records of the war, and his narratives of the great events may, therefore, be reasonably accurate. The binding of the book, one of which will make the blood tingle in the veins of every soldier who took part in the late war, while it will interest every lover of his country. As a book for boys, it has few if any superiors. It is handsomely printed, on heavy paper, from clear type, and well bound. There are quite a number of wood engravings, and a handsome portrait on steel of the author.

The work is sold by subscription only, and a young lady is now calling on our citizens to introduce it. The price is reasonable, $2.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Cynthia, or the Queen of the Gypsies," was given last evening, with Mlle. Zoe as *Cynthia* and the full stock company supporting her. The play has a number of very effective situations, all of which were well worked up. As the Gypsy queen Mlle. Zoe acted well, and was frequently applauded. The company, also, were clever in their different characters, especially Messrs. Ellis, Stevens and Hicks, and Mrs. Baker, Misses Hastings, Weidman, Perry and Little Hattie Irving. The scene-shifters were clever in their work, however, as they have been on more than one occasion lately.

This evening Mlle. Zoe will appear in "Cynthia, the Queen of the Gypsies."

Dr. Von Bulow's Concerts.

Dr. Von Bulow is now in Washington, where he is meeting with a repetition of his grand successes in New York and Boston. He will give concerts in Library Hall on Monday and Wednesday evenings of next week. The sale of seats will begin at nine o'clock this morning at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

"Robert Emmett."

At Library Hall, this evening, the Philomathic Circle, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Sadler and Mrs. Charles Foster, will produce, for the benefit of the authoress, Mrs. M. M. Warde's new play, "Robert Emmett." Mr. W. B. McCaffrey will take the leading part. A full house is expected. Tickets can be had at J. B. Dodge & Bro.'s book store, No. 127 Fifth avenue.

Sam. S. Sanford's Old Time Minstrels.

At the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater, next week, Mr. Sam. S. Sanford will introduce to our citizens his renowned troupe of minstrels, composed of twenty-six first class performers. Sam. is one of the old heads at minstrelsy, and will revive the best of the songs, dances and jokes of long ago. He has met with great success wherever he has appeared, and will doubtless be so favored here. He has adopted a scale of prices to suit the pockets of everybody.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There is no falling off in the attendance at this house. Satsuma and Little All Right, the Japanese performers. Miss Ettie Romaine, Harper and Stansill, Charles Arizonia and the others will appear this evening in an entirely new bill of great novelty.

Coming.

Haverley's celebrated minstrels will commence an engagement of one week at Library Hall on Monday evening, 20th inst. They are fine performers.

LAST DAY OF THE FAIR.

Extra Dinner, and Special Attractions in the Evening.

To-day will end the grand fair at City Hall, held in behalf of the Homœopathic Hospital, and we would make a last appeal for a crowded attendance. The ladies propose having an extra dinner upon this occasion, and we would advise our readers to take advantage to this last opportunity to eat for the benefit of a most worthy cause. It is pleasant to sacrifice one's self in this way.

In the evening a very large attendance is expected to witness and take part in the closing exercises. An excellent opportunity will also be afforded for the purchase of Christmas gifts and most likely at panic prices. A package auction is spoken of and various other methods of disposing of the immense stock of fancy and useful articles remaining unsold. A large number of the Grays are expected in response to the invitation extended by the ladies.

Presbyterian Memorial Convention

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Interesting Addresses by Wm. M. Darlington, Esq., Hon. James Veech, Rev. J. M. Easton, D.D., and Rev. Aaron Williams, D.D.—Programme for To-day.

The Presbyterian Memorial Convention reassembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian church, when three quarters of an hour was spent in devotional exercises, conducted by the President, Rev. Dr. Howard. At the end of that time Dr. Howard announced that an opportunity would be given for brief exhortation, and in response remarks were made by several of the delegates. A motion was here made and carried, extending the time for devotional exercises a quarter of hour.

At the conclusion of that time the Rev. James M. Shields and Rev. Mr. Critchlow gave some reminiscences of the Convention held in Pittsburgh sixteen years ago, which was spoken of as the beginning of a very widely extended revival throughout the western part of the State.

In the regular order of the programme the address of Judge Veech came next, but at his request the order was changed so that Wm. M. Darlington, Esq., might read a paper on "Pittsburgh as it was a Hundred Years Ago."

MR. DARLINGTON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Darlington opened by reference to the mound builders and the evidences which existed in this vicinity of their having once occupied this region. Of the mounds, there was one at Woodville, another at McKee's Rocks, another near Sharpsburg, one near the present court house, and another back of Trinity church, which the speaker recollected seeing. The coming of the Indians and the Indian traders was next referred to. The organization of the Ohio Company, the operations of Trent, the events connected with Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt, Pontiac's war, and all the leading subsequent events were ably described. The raising of funds, by means of a lottery, to liquidate the debt of the First church, was a strange circumstance in the history of Presbyterianism. The address was interesting throughout.

The Hon. James Veech was next introduced, and spoke extemporaneously upon "The Secular History" of the planting of Presbyterianism in the West. He first alluded to the fact that the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania, and the adjacent territory in the State of Maryland—a tract of comparatively limited extent—formed the nursery from which sprung the men and women who planted the Presbyterian faith in the great West. The reason of this was, that of the original thirteen colonies, Pennsylvania alone was tolerant of all religions. Lord Baltimore, Catholic though he was, was entitled to the credit of having kept Maryland equally tolerant while he lived. The Scotch Irish emigrants, who came over in great numbers, were not, as some might suppose, a cross between the Scotch and Irish, but descendants of Scotch and Irish, or "improved Scotch," as the historion Macauley styles them. They invariably came to Pennsylvania, and wherever Presbyterian churches are found in the valley of Virginia, in North Carolina, or in Tennessee their founders can be traced back to the Pennsylvania and Maryland nursery. From thence they pushed into Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, carrying with them the Bible, the confession of faith, and the shorter catechism. The names of persons formed one of the most interesting studies in local history, and illustrated the fact just stated. There is a township in Fayette county named Menallen. What does that signify? It was settled by pioneers from Adams county, where there is a township named Menallen. There is Cecil township, Washington county, named by settlers from Cecil county, Maryland. Another township is called Nottingham, a large portion of the settlers having came from Nottingham, Maryland. So of many other names, all indices of where the persons came from who named the new districts. The highest development of the virtues and excellencies of the Scotch-Irish character was in the field of Southwestern Pennsylvania. There were not loads of Scotch-Irish. The good were very good; the bad very bad. Judge Chambers, in his book, declares that there was no "medium class" among them. The early fathers, McMillan, Smith, Finley, Dodd and others did not come West to labor among an illiterate and rude people; but on their arrival met trained followers, who had gone before them, and longed for their coming. Many of them had known McMillan and his co-workers, at Fagg's Manor, in Lancaster county.

The judge then referred to coming of Mr. Finley, which some claimed was as 1765. Finley certainly did not come before 1771 or 72. He had no object in coming at an earlier date, inasmuch as no record evidence that he did. In 1765, in all the region round about Fort Pitt, there were not to exceed three hundred people. From 1765 to 1775 was the period of ministerial aid, and Dr. McMillan was unquestionably the first Presbyterian minister that ever penetrated west of the Monongahela river. This was in 1775.

The judge corrected another misstatement, that there were no Presbyterian houses of worship erected until 1790. There was one at Turtle Creek before that, and several others as early as 1773.

The speaker then referred to the difficulties which existed at the date of McMillan's coming, when he first met the greatest source of trouble, aside from innate human depravity, was the dispute between Virginia and Pennsylvania, as to the boundary line between the northern section of our State. Virginia claimed nearly all the territory west of the Monongahela river, as early as 1752, while Pennsylvania claimed the entire portion within the Penn grant. He showed how this dispute affected the settlement of the country, and the price of lands. West of the Monongahela, lands were very much cheaper than on the eastern side, and this fact induced many settlers to push out where the lands were cheap. In 1776, the date of McMillan coming, the revolutionary war broke out and the dispute was lost sight of. It came up again, however, and was finally settled in 1799, Virginia having had 15 years of the disputed territory. The settlement was based on the allegation that our western line should be made to coform to that on the east, following the tortuous course of the Delaware river. Had that line been adhered to, a large part of Allegheny county would have been outside of Pennsylvania, as would other portions of this corner of the State, including Washington county and parts of Greene and Beaver.

The new State movement which contemplated the organization of a State, to include that portion of the West of the mountains, and a large slice of Ohio, with Pittsburgh for the metropolis, was next described, as well as the part which some of the prominent actors of that day performed relative thereto.

He then passed to consider the "Whisky Insurrection," as another of the obstacles in the way of the church, but the time for adjournment arrived, and he was requested to conclude his interesting address in the afternoon.

The convention then adjourned with prayer.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock, and after devotional exercises Judge Veech resumed his interesting address. He had just touched upon the "Whisky Insurrection," as one of the troubles which disturbed the early church. Pennsylvania, to raise funds to pay the debt created by defending the frontier from the Indians, after the defeat of Braddock, levied an excise on whisky. In some parts of the territory previously alluded to as in dispute, a part of the tax was collected, but not one dollar in Washington county, which then included all that territory west of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. The law was unjust in its application to the people of this particular region, and was soon after repealed. In origin, therefore, the insurrection was a righteous resistance to an unjust law—a fact which has never been properly considered. The Federal law was passed in 1791, but it was not until 1794 that any outbreak occurred. The reason of this was, that the events growing out of the French revolution, and other troubles of that day, inflamed the minds of the people, an impression having seized the popular mind that the administration, with Washington at its head, was disposed to favor England, at the expense of France. Then the Scotch-Irish were ready for arms under any pretext, and naturally felt hostile to the law. This resistance was aided by some of the best men of the time. Meetings were held in the meeting houses, at Finley's and others, with a view to securing a repeal of the Federal law. Having secured a repeal of the State law, they thought the Feneral law could be repealed or modified. But some of the leading advisers of the administration took the ground that such proceedings were treasonable, and this gave a serious aspect to the meetings. The distillers, about five hundred in number, were compelled to report and take out a license, under pain of forfeiture of their stills, and this harsh feature of the law was the immediate cause of the outbreak. Among the good and distinguished men who opposed the law, were Albert Gallatin, William Finley, John Smiley, Edward Cook and others. The subsequent events were narrated, in a very entertaining manner, including the concentration of troops at Braddock's Fields, and the termination of the insurrection.

DR. EATON'S ADDRESS.

Rev. J. M. Eaton, D.D., of Franklin, followed upon the "Ecclesiastical History" of the time, with biographical sketches of some of McMillan's co laborers. After sketching the early settlements west of the Allegheny mountains, by the Scotch-Irish, he proceeded to give very interesting sketches of the lives of the co-workers of Father McMillan. Rev. Charles Beatty, who preached the first Protestant sermon at Fort Pitt, November 24, 1758, and his companion, Mr. Duffield, were first sketched. The settlement of John McMillan in 1778, James Power in 1774, Thaddeus Dodd in 1777, Joseph Smith in 1779, and their successors, were next described, as were Judge Edgar, Alex. Addison, Samuel Barr, Joseph Patterson and many of later dates. The formation of the first Presbyteries and the organization of the first Synod of the West were described. The primitive methods of singing, the peculiar tunes, the custom of "lining out" the hymns and psalms, the methods of raising the preacher's salaries, were very happily set forth, embellished with interesting anecdotes. The character of the houses of worship, with the manner of their erection, were detailed. He related the building of a log meeting house, in the Presbytery of Erie, in a single day, and without the cost of a cent to the congregation. The first church building erected in Pittsburgh, was in 1786. In these days, there were no fires in the meeting houses, and the members of the congregation would set through two long sermons, in the coldest weather—a recess being had, during which they would eat a luncheon, generally of cake, carried by the ladies in their capacious pokes. Fires were first introduced, by burning charcoal in pots; but it was generally deemed a sign of effeminacy to gather round these fires, and for a time only old women and little children "warmed" at them. At a later date, wood fires were introduced, and these in turn gave way to grates and stoves.

The custom of whisky drinking, in the early history of the Presbyterian church, was touched upon. The people drank, the elders drank, and the ministers drank. Every fourth farmer owned a still. Grain was cheap, there was no way of transporting it profitably, and the inclination was to condense it into whisky. It did not appear, however, that drunkenness was as common then as now. There was this to be said, to the credit of the early distillers, that they made *whisky*, not a miserable compound of strychnine and slops, to poison the body and craze the brain. The action of the church on the subject of intemperance, was briefly recounted—the Presbyteries having declared against the use of ardent spirits, from time to time, until they finally reached the point of prohibition.

The next subject that claimed the attention of the speaker was the description of the Presbyterian Church, in 1837 8, and the happy reunion in this city, in the fall of 1838. The discourse was of lengthy, but exceedingly interesting in dates and details.

The convention then adjourned with singing and prayer.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at half-past seven o'clock, Vice President Dr. Hill, of Blairsville, being in the chair.

Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises, after which the Rev. Aaron Williams, D. D., was announced to speak on the "Religious History" of the past century.

ADDRESS OF DR. WILLIAMS.

Dr. Williams confined himself mainly to the subject of revivals. He first gave a condensed account of the great revival of 1802-'3, detailing the wonderful manifestations in the various churches throughout this region. The bodily manifestations—the fainting and swooning away—and the various signs of mental agony, groaning, crying, shouting, etc., were described in considerable length. These manifestations were not new, having been witnessed on former occasions, both in this country and in Europe. History and physiology showed that these strange bodily accompaniments were epidemic, and they early developed themselves in the great revivals which the speaker next described. The manifestations, the speaker said, had been accounted for as the result of natural causes, set in motion by the operations of the Divine spirit.

The doctor then spoke of the character and services of the men and women of the last century, as illustrative of the earnest piety and devotion of the laity of that day. A number of the more prominent were mentioned by name and their characters portrayed in forcible language. A number of striking incidents were related, in the lives of these noble men and women, and useful lessons were drawn therefrom. Among these lessons were: The need of a revival of religion. The fathers and mothers of two and three generations ago, were noted for their strict observance of religious duties at home, as well as constant attendance upon public worship. There was no Sunday School instruction, but the children were taught around the family hearth-stone. The whole of the Sabbath was spent in the service of God, and not a part of it merely, giving up the other part to frivolous enjoyments, such as were calculated to efface any solemn impression which might have been made by the sermon of the forenoon. The speaker, for he would say that this home training was not irksome or gloomy, although it might be said to be solemn. Better far were such Sabbaths than those which the Hopkinsian doctrine would introduce in their stead. This Hopkinsism was a plant of exotic growth, and long might it find an uncongenial soil here. Another of the lessons inculcated by this retrospect, was a large liberality in advancing the cause of Christ. The church also needed more lay helpers than it had now. Many of the women of this day were actively at work, especially in the field denominated as woman's work for woman, but their aid was demanded in every branch of Christian effort. There was evidence, too, of a "falling away from early zones" of the eldership. These overseers of the churches were beginning to wake up, which was a hopeful sign of the times. If they would realize the full measure of their duties and responsibilities, there would be little need for the services of lay evangelists, to supplement the work of the ministry. Another lesson was, that the ministers of the church should preach the whole gospel, in all its breadth and power. The should not preach politics or the doctrines of men, but Jesus Christ and him crucified. The church was about entering upon the last quarter of this eventful century, as well as upon a new centennial. The indications were that God, in his providence, was preparing a great work for his church in the near future, and prayer should go up for the use the best efforts of both ministers and laymen. One and all should prepare for the struggle, by more thorough consecration, more earnest prayer, and by greater zeal and devotion. The lessons of the past rightly interpreted, should inspire a higher faith in God's promises, and a more determined effort to lead the rising race of children to advance his kingdom in the earth. The paper was pronounced a very able one by some of the leading minds of the convention.

The audience then joined in singing the long meter doxology, and was dismissed with the benediction.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The convention will reassemble at half-past nine o'clock this morning. After devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. Brownson, of Washington, Pa., will discourse on "The Educational History." In the afternoon, the Rev. Elliott E. Swift, D. D., of Allegheny, will give the "Missionary History," to be followed, perhaps, by other addresses. In the evening, informal addresses by the Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of the Western Theological Seminary, and others, chiefly with a devotional and practical aim.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board—Reports for November.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Present—Messrs. Chambers, Jones, Larimer, McIlroy, Pender, Pitcairn, Torley and Wilson, President.

The Secretary reported that the expenditures for November amounted to $10,666 21, of which amount $9,277 17 was for salaries and $684 51 for repairs and supplies. There was previously expended during the year $114,501 44, making a total expense since January 1, 1875, of $125,167 65. The balance of appropriation is $18,707 94.

The report of Acting Chief Engineer McIlroy showed that there were sixteen fires and alarms during November with a loss of $9,950. The largest fires were:

November 12th, box 247, dwelling house owned by Hon. James H. Hopkins, Homewood station; loss $4,000.

November 21st, box 67, house owned by John Hamilton and occupied by Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Powell; loss $150.

November 23d, box 75, planing mill, corner of Forty-fifth street and Allegheny Valley Railroad, owned by Robert Paul; loss $5,000.

November 25th, box 92, blacksmith shop on Second avenue, owned by Messrs. Glass, Neely & Co.; loss $300.

The report also made mention of the collision on Fifth avenue, by which a horse was killed.

The reports were all received and filed.

The committee whose duty it is to hear cases of offense reported the suspension for sixty days of the drivers of the hose carriage and Hook and Ladder truck who collided on Fifth avenue on November 28th, and the night's punishment of other members of the department for smaller offenses.

Mr. Torley presented the following:

WHEREAS, During the protracted illness of Chief Engineer Hamill—illness contracted in the service and occasioned by the exposure and anxiety incident to the position—Mr. John B. McIlroy, a member of this Board, has kindly and to the detriment of his private business performed the duties of the position; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to Mr. McIlroy our sincere thanks for his very satisfactory service.

Resolved, That Assistant Chief Engineer Evans, having had experience in the duties, and having shown his ability to conduct the operations of the department is requested to take the position of Chief Engineer for the relief of Mr. McIlroy, and until the recovery of Chief Hamill, or the election of a Chief Engineer.

Messrs. Pitcairn, Wilson and Chambers all explained that Assistant Chief Evans, for reasons given, could not accept of the position within the present month.

A number of bills were approved.

The sale of the Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth ward engine houses, which was made some time ago, was discussed. It appeared that the money has not yet been collected and the Finance Committee was instructed to collect the amounts.

After the transaction of business of minor importance, the Commission adjourned.

COMPANY "E," Duquesne Greys, give their fourth annual soiree this evening, at Masonic Hall, corner Washington street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. The ball promises to be one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

The Action Against a Bondsman of Bob. Grier—Questions of Law—Verdict for Defendant—Another $50,000 Gone Up.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1, Judge Stowe, yesterday, the case of Robert Dickson, President of the late Nation Trust Company, for use of John H. Bailey, Receiver, vs. David Ritchey, one of the bondsmen of the missing cashier, Robert J. Grier, was taken up. Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell and John H. Bailey appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall, George P. Hamilton and Jacob F. Slagle for the defendant.

Mr. Hamilton called upon the plaintiff to make answer to a rule taken on him some days ago to produce the minute book of the bank, the cash book, and several other documents. To this rule an affidavit was drawn up for Mr. Dickson, stating that a number of these articles called for had been furnished, and that since the time John H. Bailey, Esq., was appointed receiver, he has not had the minute book in his possession, custody or control, and that he does not have it now. Mr. Bailey presented an affidavit to the effect that he has never had the minute book in his possession and consequently could not produce it.

The affidavits having been read, counsel for the defendants moved the Court for a non suit on account of an insufficient answer to the rule. The affidavits should have said that the minute book was not only not in their possession but not in their potential possession. An explanation was demanded. Mr. Dickson had said that since Mr. Bailey was appointed receiver he had not had the minute book, the inference being that Mr. Bailey then took it; but Mr. Bailey had said that he never had had it.

Mr. Dalzell maintained that the fact that the parties had said that the book was not in their possession, custody or control was a complete answer to the rule, and the court so held, refusing the motion.

Mr. Dalzell then opened the case to the jury. The bond was for $80,000, the defendant being one of the sureties. The bond dated June 5, 1866, was offered in evidence.

To this Mr. Hamilton objected, for the following reasons: First, that it was not the instrument declared on; second, that it was not the instrument, a copy of which was annexed in the affidavit of claim; third, that the name "John Watt" had been erased from the bottom and foot of it; fourth, that it likewise appeared by inspection that the name "Francis Ardary" had been inserted in the body of the bond, and that the signature and seal had been inserted at the foot, none of which erasures, alterations or additions and noted in the attestation of the instrument; fifth, that it also appeared that the erasures and alterations had not been made with the same pen and ink as the writing in the body of the bond or any sighature of the obligors; sixth, that it appeared by the indorsement on the bond that the erasures, alterations and additions were made on the 30th of June, 1868, two years after the date of the bond; seventh, that the instrument was not stamped as required by an act of Congress.

Mr. Hamilton said that it would appear on examination that the alterations, with be exception of the signature of Francis Ardary, including the explanation indorsed, were in the same handwriting as the signature of James M. Taylor, one of the witnesses.

Mr. Dalzell argued that the rule in reference to alterations of instruments offered in evidence varied. When the instrument offered was under seal, as in this case, there was a presumption of honesty; but when it was merely a negotiable note the burden was on the party offering it, to establish its honesty. English and American cited to support this view, as was also an opinion from ex-Chief Justice Gibson, of this State. There was another question, however, back of this, and it was merely the question, whether the alterations were of a material part, or in other words, whether the release of one obligator was the release of all. He would like to be heard on that question.

Mr. Marshall thought that the authorities were the other way, and Judge Stowe inclined to the same opinion.

Mr. Dalzell thought that the question of materiality might be raised hereafter, but the Court said that would not do, as it would be inconsistent in the first day of the week, which in Scripture is called the Lord's day, and is to be continued to the end of the world as Christian Sabbath.

3. That Presbytery recommends to all pastors and stated supplies within its bounds to preach on the perpetual obligation and observance of the Christian Sabbath, at their earliest convenience.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The conference committees of the Boilers' Union and the manufacturers will meet again on Friday next.

GENERAL BABCOCK and Major General W. S. Hancock passed through the city yesterday *en route* West.

IN answer to a demand from Controller Snodgrass for fines and forfeitures due the city, twenty-nine aldermen have made returns, and the total result is $25.

OUR readers should not forget that the second of the series of scientific lectures by members of the High School faculty will be given this evening, at the hall of the institution, by A. E. Frost, Professor of Physics.

THE size of his foot is what she wants to know now, in order that the slippers may be large enough to cover his corns when they are done. Young ladies find nothing so disheartening as to spend three weeks in working a pair of slippers for an idol and to find out he can't wear them because they spoil his favorite bunion.

THE gas well at the Rochester tumbler works "struck" a short time ago, became partly filled up by some means, and was bored deeper in consequence, and on the 26th ult. gas was struck at a depth, we understand, of 950 feet, which sent the sand pump to the top of the derrick. It is said the company will put down another well soon.

THE Edgar Thomson Steel Works made in the week ending 27th November, in six single turns, 116 "blows," the resulting product being 1,969 gross tons, or 2,204 net tons; and during the four weeks then ending, in twenty-six single turns, 2,671 tons ingots, the rails made numbering 3,057, weighing 2,145 54-2240 tons. The rail is less than thirty feet in length numbered only 481, being under six per cent.

THE Pittsburgh Toe Calk Company's works are now running full force, making 24 sizes of calked toe calks, they now turning out at present about a ton per day. This is a new industry for this city, and is a move in the direction of working our raw products into higher forms that should be more common among us. The calks are made entirely of steel, weld readily, and are giving the best satisfaction. They are put up in twenty-five pound boxes.

MR. R. J. CRAWFORD, residing in the Nineteenth ward, appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday morning and announced that his house had been robbed on Monday day. He identified the silver spoons, table cloths, towels, napkins and tin pails found in possession of Hoffman and Sloer as a portion of the goods carried off by the thieves. One of the overcoats and two or three scarfs, also in possession of the thieves, had been stolen from the Young Men's Home. The parties are now in the Workhouse, but as soon their term of thirty days expires they will be brought before the Mayor for a hearing on a charge of larceny preferred against them.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

PRODUCE.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Sugar active; common to good common 5¾@6¾c; fair to fully fair 6¾@6⅞c. Molasses firm; centrifugal 25@26c; common 30@36c; fair 40@42c; prime 44@45c; strictly prime to choice 47@51c; strictly prime fermenting 47c. Flour in good demand; superfine $4 25; double extra $4 50; treble do $4 75@5 50; choice and fancy family $5 75@7 50. Cornmeal dull at $2 65. Corn quiet at 57@60c. Oats 45@52c; black seed oats 55c. Bran quiet at $1 00. Hay quiet; Eastern $22 00. Pork dull and low; new $22 00; old $23 00. Dry salt meats quiet at 5@6½@6¾c. Bacon—No shoulders; sides jobbing at 13¼@13⅝c. Hams scarce; choice sugar cured 17½@18c; inferior 15@16c. Lard dull; tierces, packers', 13c; refined 13½c; keg 14½c. Coffee—Nothing doing and nominal; ordinary to prime 18½@21½c. Whisky quiet; rectified $1 12@1 15. Gold 114¼. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Bank 551@551¼.

COTTON.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Cotton opened active but fell off late in the day. Sales 8,800 bales. Prices stronger during the morning but losing their buoyancy toward the close, when offers were accepted which had been previously refused. Quotations unchanged. Net receipts 5,230 bales; gross 8,940 bales. Exports—Continent 4,850 bales; coastwise 2,177 bales; Great Britain 4,706 bales. Stock 200,891 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 8.—Market firm with a good demand; receipts light; middling 12½c. Net receipts 2,263 bales. Exports—Great Britain 1,535 bales; coastwise 2,000 bales; Constwise 996 bales. Sales 2,476 bales.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Cattle—Receipts 3,500 head. Under heavy receipts the market was weak and a shade easier; choice steers $4 75@5 60; good do, $4 50@5 50; others steady. Shipments 1,300 head.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head. Market active and about 10c higher, closing firm; packers' $6 85@7 00; bacon grades $6 90@7 00; extra $7 05@7 50. shipments 2,400 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200 head. Market slow and prices unchanged.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—Arrived—Vail City, Wheeling; Ron Accord, Tennessee river; Provosides, Ohio river; Leopold, Lower Mississippi. Departed—Bismarck, New Orleans; Fannie Lewis, Memphis. River risen 5 inches and still swelling. Weather cloudy and cold; snow last night and this morning.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Arrived—Mary Bell, Helena; Clarksville, Arkansas river. Departed—Cherokee, Ohio river; John R. Maude, Memphis. Weather cool and clear.

EVANSVILLE, December 8.—Weather cloudy; snowed lightly since midnight; mercury at 34. River 18 1-10 feet. Port List: Down—Tarascon, Warner and tow, Alice Brown and Clas. Brown with tow and Morning Star. Up—Cons Millar, Nashville, Alex. Swift and Idlewild. Business moderate. Prospects of a bad night.

CINCINNATI, December 8.—River 17 feet 10 inches and rising. Departed—Andy Baum, Memphis; Ashland, Pittsburgh; Arlington, New Orleans. Drizzling rain all day.

CAIRO, December 8.—Arrived—Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis. Departed—Ste. Genevieve, Vicksburg. River 18 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; mercury 34.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—River fell 13 inches. Weather cloudy and cool with a light fall of snow during the day; clearing to-night. Departed—St. Francis Belle, White river; Mary Houston; and Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati; Colossal, Vicksburg; Fanny Tatum, St. Louis; Scudder, Thompson Dean and Belle of Shreveport, New Orleans.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting—Routine Business—Cruelty to Children.

A regular monthly meeting of the Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Colton, President, in the chair. The attendance was quite large of both ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Street presented a rough draft of his annual report containing interesting statistics of the work of the year and showing the large amount of good done through the effects of the society during the past twelvemonth. The report will be read at the first annual meeting of the society to be held on the first Tuesday of January next.

Mr. Street also reported the work of the past month, but there were no particular cases. Yesterday, agent Dean purchased at the horse market and sent to the fall master five old worn out horses at prices from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents.

The President called attention to the presence of Mr. K. Bracken, a well known contractor who had owned and controlled many good horses—and perhaps some bad ones.

Mr. Street stated that Mr. Bracken had suffered one or two prosecutions and fines for bad treatment of horses by his drivers.

Mr. Bracken said these prosecutions by the society had been of good and he was glad of them.

Members of the society expressed satisfaction that such men as Mr. Bracken should join and aid the society in its work.

Some discussion took place on the subject of cruel treatment of children, to which Mr. Street makes reference in his annual report. The subject is not taken up by the society, but Mr. Street, individually, has taken notice of a number of cases reported at the office of the society. He enumerated instances of great cruelty to children, one instance where he had found a child punished by being burned with hot sealing wax.

Mrs. Oudry stated some instances of cruelty to children that had come under notice, and expressed the hope that Mr. Street would take action in such complaints if the society did not.

After some discussion the meeting adjourned.

The monthly meetings of the society are bringing increased attendance, and the ladies are taking quite an interest in the work.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Dr. Hopkins' Views Condemned by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh.

At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Presbytery, held on Tuesday in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. F. L. Senour, Moderator, the following business was transacted: A call was received from Canonsburg for the Rev. J. M. Smith, pastor of the Central church, and the usual order made.

A call was also presented from Hazelwood, for the Rev. D. K. Nesbit, of Oregon.

Rev. M. M. Cornelius was dismissed from Oakdale, to accept a call from the First church, Altoona.

DR. HOPKINS' VIEWS.

The following paper was presented and adopted almost unanimously:

WHEREAS, Presbytery has learned that the Rev. S. M. Hopkins, D. D., a minister of the Presbyterian Church, did, at the meeting of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, recently held in this city, read a paper embodying views essentially antagonistic to the teachings of our standards on the Christian Sabbath; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this Presbytery hereby expresses its entire disapprobation of the distinctive views presented in that paper in the Sabbath, and utters its emphatic protest against them before this community and the world.

2. That Presbytery reiterates with emphasis the teaching of the confession of Faith on this vital question, (Chap. XXI, sec. 7.) "As it is the law of nature that in general a due proportion of time be set apart for the worship of God, so in his word, by a positive moral and perpetual commandment, binding upon all men in all ages, he hath particularly appointed one day in seven for a Sabbath to be kept holy unto him: who from the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ, was the last day of the week; and from the resurrection of Christ was changed in the first day of the week, which in Scripture is called the Lord's day, and is to be continued to the end of the world as Christian Sabbath.

3. That Presbytery recommends to all pastors and stated supplies within its bounds to preach on the perpetual obligation and observance of the Christian Sabbath, at their earliest convenience.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The conference committees of the Boilers' Union and the manufacturers will meet again on Friday next.

GENERAL BABCOCK and Major General W. S. Hancock passed through the city yesterday *en route* West.

IN answer to a demand from Controller Snodgrass for fines and forfeitures due the city, twenty-nine aldermen have made returns, and the total result is $25.

OUR readers should not forget that the second of the series of scientific lectures by members of the High School faculty will be given this evening, at the hall of the institution, by A. E. Frost, Professor of Physics.

THE size of his foot is what she wants to know now, in order that the slippers may be large enough to cover his corns when they are done. Young ladies find nothing so disheartening as to spend three weeks in working a pair of slippers for an idol and to find out he can't wear them because they spoil